

GREAT BRIDGE DISASTERS ILLUSTRATED. HORRORS OF SOUTHERN PEONAGE.

No. 2715

SEPTEMBER 19, 1907

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# LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

## WEEKLY



THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS.

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FUGITIVE RESERVATION INDIANS FIGHT PURSUING SOLDIERS.

*Drawn by Charles Figaro.*



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Thursday, September 19, 1907

## Vigorous Calls for Moderation.

LABOR DAY was remarkable this year for some-  
thing more than parades of working men. At  
least three addresses delivered on that day contained  
sound advice, which deserves to be repeated and re-  
membered. Speaking to the delegates to the national  
irrigation congress, Vice-President Fairbanks uttered  
a warning which should be heeded by all classes of  
our population. "There never was an hour," he  
said, "when it was more important that we should be  
governed by sober judgment. We should sedulously  
cultivate a tolerant spirit and a spirit of justice to-  
ward each other. We should not forget that confi-  
dence is the sure foundation of prosperity and pro-  
gress, and we should have a care that we do not under-  
mine it."

Wise and timely, too, was the counsel of Lieuten-  
ant-Governor Chanler, of New York, when he told a  
gathering of workmen that labor unions should not  
seek to dominate, but to regulate, in their dealings  
with capital, and that the power which the unions pos-  
sess carries with it tremendous responsibility. "It is  
for you," he said, "to prove your case by only and  
always demanding justice and justice alone." Every  
great strike emphasizes the need of such counsel, for a  
few lawless members of unions have again and again  
been shown to have committed acts of violence in their  
struggle with their employers. The world has been  
shocked by the disclosures of outrages made in the course  
of the Moyer-Haywood trial at Boise. While in most  
cases it can be established that lawless acts are not  
sanctioned by the unions, the fact remains that the  
outrages are continually committed, to the serious detri-  
ment of labor organizations, for the large majority  
of law-abiding and faithful workers in the unions has  
had to bear the blame for the evil deeds of a minority,  
just as the sins of a few heads of industrial organiza-  
tions have been visited upon the great mass of inno-  
cent and law-abiding corporations. It would be as  
unjust to charge all organizations of capital with rob-  
bery of the people as to accuse all unions of instigat-  
ing the murder of capitalists and non-unionists. Such  
hasty generalizations are responsible for the out-  
rageously distorted tales of packing-house abuses, and for  
the gloating of the thoughtless over the absurd fine  
imposed upon the Standard Oil Company.

Saul is also among the prophets. At the James-  
town Labor Day celebration William R. Hearst re-  
canted some of the economic heresies which his news-  
papers have done so much to disseminate. "The  
great financial promoters, organizers, executives of  
America," he told his hearers, "are worthy of re-  
cognition and reward. They work as hard as any of  
us, and their work is absolutely necessary to the full  
production of the riches out of which are paid here in  
America the highest wages in the world. Through  
many an anxious day and many a wakeful night these  
men have planned and prosecuted the great enterprises  
which have developed the wealth of the nation and  
have given employment to millions of men. The  
riches they amass and call their own are seldom spent  
in extravagance and luxury upon themselves, but are  
put back into new industries to produce more wealth  
and give employment to more men."

When public men of such diverse political views  
unite in giving such sane advice, there is hope that  
the country is on the eve of a return to sobriety and  
moderation in the treatment of the questions which  
have lately been so disturbing it. Let other men of  
influence second their efforts, and bring all the people  
to a sense of the truth that progress is to be made  
through reform, and not through revolution.

## Protecting the Rights of Railroads.

JUDGE THOMAS G. JONES, of the Federal District  
Court for the middle district of Alabama, cannot  
well be assailed by the anti-railroad radicals as an enemy  
of the principle of State's rights, for he fought through  
the Civil War to establish it; but he is making it plain  
that this principle is not at stake in the controversy  
between the railroads and the Federal courts on the  
one side and the State government and the State  
courts on the other.

The last Alabama Legislature passed laws estab-  
lishing a two-and-a-half-cent-a-mile passenger rate  
and reducing freight charges. When the railroads  
doing business in the State declined to put the rates  
into effect on the ground that they were confiscatory  
and therefore unconstitutional, State officials brought  
the cases before the Alabama courts. These tribunals  
were engaged in passing upon the constitutionality of  
the passenger and freight laws, when Judge Jones,  
on the application of the railroads, granted orders sus-  
pending their operation and declaring unconstitutional  
and void the enactments which sought to debar the  
foreign railroads from access to the Federal courts.  
The orders originally restrained the State officers from  
interfering with the operation of the roads which re-  
fused to make the new rates effective, but several of  
the roads have since asked and obtained from him a  
modification of the injunction so as to put the new  
rates into temporary action. This action is not to be  
taken as a yielding, either by Judge Jones or the rail-  
roads, of the point at issue, the supremacy of the  
Federal courts in the present clash of authority. The  
judge has made this clear by his instructions to Federal  
grand jurors to indict any persons concerned in "re-  
sistance to the process of the court or efforts to im-  
pede the due administration of justice" in the railroad  
cases. Referring to the contention of his critics that  
the rate dispute is purely a local matter and outside  
the operation of the Constitution, he says: "Is it a  
local matter under the Constitution and laws of the  
United States whether a citizen or person be deprived  
of property without due process of law, or shut out,  
by threats and intimidation, or ruin to his business,  
from the courts which the supreme law of the land  
opens to him, to compel him to abandon the protection  
of writs it affords him?"

There can be but one answer to such a question;  
but the state of mind of the public must be a danger-  
ous one when it is necessary for a judge to put the  
question in a warning to other judicial officers that  
they are engaged in an attempt to nullify a provision  
of the Constitution.

## A Chance for the Churches.

IT APPEARS that the question of Sunday liquo-  
r-selling is to be a live issue in New Jersey politics  
this fall. The provisions of the "Bishops' bill" are  
stringent enough to close all saloons on the Sabbath if  
they were rigidly enforced, but in certain communities  
with a large foreign population they are persistently  
ignored, and a vigorous effort will be made to secure  
their modification by further legislation. On the other  
hand, the strong religious element which dominates  
the rural counties and the great "commuting class"  
of New Jersey's population desire the continued en-  
forcement of the present law, and will not yield the  
advantage which they gained over the Sabbath-break-  
ers at the last session.

In New Jersey, as in New York, there is continual  
pressure upon the makers and administrators of the  
law to set aside the restrictions that hedge about the  
sanctity of the American Sabbath, and appeals are  
made, in the name of liberty, chiefly by citizens of  
alien birth and traditions, for a "Continental Sunday."  
Do these citizens realize that in accepting the hospi-  
tality of their adopted country they accepted also the  
spirit of its institutions, and that that spirit does not  
sanction the attitude toward the Sabbath that goes  
by the name of "Continental"? The usages of this  
country, as established by its founders, have been  
good enough for their descendants, and why not for  
those aliens whom those descendants have welcomed  
to their shores? A guest makes a poor return to his  
host when he endeavors to destroy the ideals of the  
household by which he has been entertained.

So New Jersey is assured of a moral issue for the  
discussion of her spell-binders, who will not be obliged  
to employ far-fetched arguments in a campaign in  
which the lines of battle are clearly drawn. The  
churches will have an opportunity to exert their in-  
fluence on the side of religion and decorum, and can  
make it powerfully felt if they will consistently use it  
in securing the nomination and working for the elec-  
tion of good men, regardless of cliques and party or-  
ganizations.

## The Guilty and the Guiltless.

WE are not surprised that Judge Landis found it  
difficult to understand why it was right for him  
to penalize the Standard Oil Company to the extent of  
\$29,000,000 for a technical violation of the law, and  
at the same time hold that the Chicago and Alton Rail-  
road, which was equally guilty, should be held to be  
immune. The veriest demagogues would find it diffi-  
cult to reconcile such an absurd and outrageous con-  
clusion with any sense of justice. If the shipper of-  
fended by accepting an illegal concession from a rail-  
road, the railroad was equally guilty in granting an  
illegal concession. The fact is that neither the oil  
company nor the railroad was guilty of an intentional  
violation of the law, and if, when the alleged offenses

were committed, the Elkins law under which the con-  
victions were obtained had read as it does to-day, the  
conviction would have been impossible. The law now  
provides punishment for one who "knowingly" vio-  
lates it. This amendment was made obviously in the  
interest of justice. The Standard Oil Company, after  
its indictment for shipping oil over the Alton Railroad  
at a six-cent rate, offered to prove that this was the  
rate that had been given to it by the traffic manager  
of the Alton who had solicited the business and who  
had said that the six-cent rate was the legal rate filed  
with the interstate commerce commission as such.  
The oil company was paying a six-cent rate on two  
other railroads covering the same route, and it was  
not of any advantage to it, therefore, to ship over  
the Alton. Judge Landis would not permit the com-  
pany to prove these facts, but insisted that if the rate  
filed at Washington was higher than six cents the  
shipper should have ascertained that fact and not ac-  
cepted the statement of a traffic manager. He held  
that whether the offense was committed "knowingly"  
or not should not be considered. Yet for a technical  
infringement of the law unknowingly committed, and  
without pecuniary advantage to the accused, the com-  
pany was fined fifty times the cost of the goods shipped,  
or a total of over \$29,000,000. Does any one imagine  
for a moment that the higher courts will permit such  
an unrighteous judgment to stand?

## The Plain Truth.

THESE are the days of big penalties. The absurd  
fine of \$29,000,000 imposed upon the Standard Oil  
Company of Indiana has stimulated the State of Texas  
to enter upon the chase after other large corporations.  
Its first assault is upon the International Harvester  
Company, from which the State of Texas demanded  
penalties aggregating \$1,100,100. On top of this  
comes the statement that the city of New York, by its  
alleged violations of the law against the pollution of  
our rivers and harbors, has made itself liable to pen-  
alties of over \$44,000,000, and that Venezuela has  
assessed a fine of \$15,000,000 against the New York  
& Bermudez Asphalt Company for offending the laws  
of that country. All these suggest that there is plenty  
of money in existence, and that the only trouble is  
for the muck-rakers to get their hands on it. What  
will become of the prosperity of the country mean-  
while, of course, is of no consequence.

IF THE unwillingness of other countries to receive  
Japanese coolies as immigrants is to be made a  
*casus belli* by the Mikado's ministers, those gentlemen  
will have their hands full. Not only is there no lessening  
of the popular desire for the exclusion of Oriental  
laborers from the Pacific coast of the United States, but  
the agitation against them is becoming acute in British  
Columbia. In this province, with a total population  
of 200,000, there are to-day 8,000 Japanese, and 2,500  
more are expected within the next few months. In  
the last ten or twelve years they have ousted native  
labor from the fisheries, and have nearly succeeded in  
doing so in the saw-milling industry. The inhabitants  
of the province declare that they are face to face with  
the question whether it is to remain a "white man's  
country" or become Orientalized; and it must be ad-  
mitted, even by those well-disposed toward the Japa-  
nese, that the character of the future civilization of  
so new and undeveloped a country may be powerfully  
affected if the present rate of Japanese immigration  
is maintained—a fact which is recognized by the peo-  
ple of Australia, whose prejudice against the Japa-  
nese as laborers is as strong as that of their Canadian  
and Californian cousins. It is scarcely conceivable  
that Japan would attempt to coerce the United States,  
if this country alone were concerned, into a policy of  
unrestricted admission of her subjects; it is certain  
that she would not embark upon such an undertaking  
in the face of the combined opposition of the United  
States, Great Britain, Canada, and Australia.

THOSE who were doubtful of Mr. Hughes's record  
as Governor of New York State because he came  
to that high office without the training of an office-  
holder must concede that he has achieved a remark-  
able success. If he had accomplished nothing but the  
enactment of the public utilities bill, which he has  
carried through in the face of powerful corporate in-  
fluences and the bitter opposition of prominent mem-  
bers of his own party in the Legislature, he would by  
that single victory have won a high place among the  
public men who bring things to pass. By the enact-  
ment of this bill it has been made practically impos-  
sible for public-service corporations in New York State  
to go on unregulated, charging excessive rates to pay  
dividends on watered stock, to make unfair discrimi-  
nation between firms, communities, or individuals, or  
to secure immunity for various irregularities through  
"favors" or other considerations extended to legis-  
lators and public officials. As a guarantee against  
this last contingency we have the salaries of the mem-  
bers of the public utilities commissions—\$15,000, the  
largest paid in the service of the State, except in the  
case of the judiciary, and fifty per cent. larger than  
the salary of the Governor himself—making it possi-  
ble to secure the services of men of the best ability  
and the highest integrity. The experience of Massa-  
chusetts has shown the value of legislation restricting  
the issuance of stocks of public-utilities corporations,  
and it is likely that the adoption of a similar policy on  
the part of this State will induce other common-  
wealths to follow two such notable examples.



# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

ALL great men have had their doubles, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller is no exception to the rule. The man who so closely resembles the Standard Oil magnate that he is at first taken for the latter wherever he goes is the Hon. Josiah Bell, of Eureka, Cal., one of the most widely-known and most highly-esteemed old-time residents on the Pacific coast. Curiously enough, Mr. Bell also is a capitalist, being a retired banker, although it is not related that his fortune is a duplicate of Mr. Rockefeller's. He is described as "a gaunt, firm-faced man of seventy odd," of a genial disposition (which is a Rockefeller trait). Mr. Bell is making a tour of America, with his family, "enjoying a rest," as he says, "after a long life of hard work." He is of the opinion that Mr. Rockefeller is the greatest business man the world ever saw, and that he is a good, generous man, one of the benefactors of the country. Mr. Bell declares that Mr. Rockefeller will be revered by posterity for cheapening the cost of illuminating fluid to the masses and because of his immense gifts for educational and benevolent purposes.



JOSIAH BELL, A California capitalist, who is John D. Rockefeller's double.

NEW ENGLAND has furnished nearly as many of our present naval officers of flag rank as all the rest of the United States combined. The highest officer of the navy, Admiral Dewey, is a native of Vermont, a State without a seaport. Of the twenty-two rear-admirals on the list, eight are New Englanders. This is a remarkable showing for so small a section of the country.

BECAUSE he was thrown by his horse at the military parade in Hanover, Emperor William had to "stand treat" on an extensive scale. According to an old custom in the German army, an officer forced to leave his saddle during a parade or review is required to furnish his comrades with a liberal supply of the drink called "bowle." The Emperor's mishap put him under obligation to provide each man in an entire army corps with a glass of the beverage mentioned.

PROFESSOR KOCH, the great German medical authority, who has been in Africa about eighteen months, inquiring into the causes and cure of that strange and widely-prevalent malady, the sleeping sickness, has become famous throughout a large portion of the Dark Continent. He has treated and cured hundreds of black men afflicted with the dread disease mentioned, and has, therefore, been given the title of "Great White Wizard." He is continually receiving appeals from all parts of Central Africa to come to the rescue of sick and dying persons. The professor's treatment consists of an injection of atoxyl, and the results of this have usually been favorable.

ONE OF the most recent booms for the Democratic nomination for the presidency is that of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the Lieutenant-Governor of New York. He is said to have been favorably considered by a conference of prominent Democratic leaders, and there are as yet no indications that he would decline to accept the honor of a nomination. Those who favor Mr. Chanler's candidacy point to his remarkable run in the last State campaign, and one of them says that he is the only Democrat who could carry New York State. The fact that he is a millionaire does not preclude the possibility of his making an acceptable candidate, they think, since he has shown himself to be a "plain Democrat," and to be interested in serious political questions rather than in the frivolities of the fashionable set. Mr. Chanler, who is a member of the Astor family, is thirty-eight years old. He was admitted to the Bar after completing his law studies at Columbia College, and took a course in international law and jurisprudence at Cambridge University. He has practiced in the criminal courts of New York City, frequently taking the cases of persons without money to pay an attorney, and has been known as the "philanthropic lawyer." He was prominent in the Irish home-rule movement, having campaigned for four years in Ireland in behalf



LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for the presidency.

of the Parnellite party. He has delivered several addresses which have been remarkable for good sense in their discussion of the relations of capital and labor.

IN THE course of human history remorse has revealed itself in many peculiar ways, but in no instance more strangely than in the lately recorded case of Raimondo Pace, an Italian gentleman. Pace, who was a man of means, for some reason became angered with and killed one of his servants. He evaded at the time the clutches of the authorities, but legal action was taken and he was condemned by default to ten years' imprisonment. Nothing was heard of him for eight years afterward, but then the police were astounded to learn that he was living in his own home. Officers at once raided the house and found Pace there, but locked in a cell as if he were in a prison. Investigation disclosed the fact that Pace had been thus confined since he had committed his crime. He had shrunk from a public trial and imprisonment as a felon, but his conscience had tormented him, and so he had resolved to expiate his deed privately to the extent demanded by the law. Therefore he had had the cell constructed and had appointed a servant as his jailer. He was not permitted to play the convict at home any longer, and the law is so unsympathetic that he will now probably have to spend ten years in the cell of an ordinary prison, his self-inflicted punishment going for naught.



RAIMONDO PACE, Who sought to expiate the crime of murder by confining himself in a prison of his own making.

THE announcement that Justice Tracy, of the Philippine Islands, will be appointed Vice-Governor and subsequently Governor of the islands has been received. Mr. Tracy is a prominent lawyer at Albany, N. Y., and is high in the councils of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is a devout follower, one of the members of the Tracy family having served in the Papal Guards. Judge Tracy is a gentleman of high character and ability, and has served with fidelity as a justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands for several years.

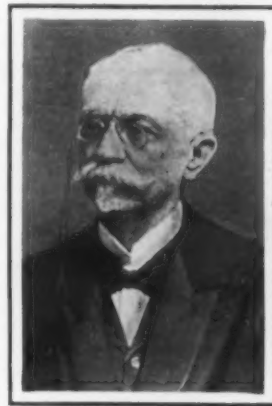
KUBELIK, the famous violinist, has been blessed not only with honor and profit as an artist, but also with ideal domestic happiness. His wife was the Countess Marianne von Czaky Szell, and she belongs to the great Hungarian nobility. She is a beautiful woman and a musical enthusiast. She fell in love with the talented musician at first sight during a concert at which he was playing; and Kubelik, when he met her, appears to have been as suddenly and as completely smitten. The Kubeliks have a delightful country home at Kolin, Bohemia, where Madame



MADAME KUBELIK, The beautiful Hungarian Countess who married the famous violinist.

Kubelik devotes a great deal of time to gardening. They have three children, all daughters, and two of these are twins, who divide their mother's name, one being called Mary and the other Anne. The twins have already begun to show signs of musical talent, and they will be instructed to the top of their bent in that direction. Madame Kubelik is a gracious and tactful woman, with a gift for entertaining and a great capacity for home management. She has entered fully into her husband's aspirations and aims, and her counsel and sympathy are among the strongest of his incentives in his brilliant artistic career.

BY ASSUMING a firm attitude of opposition to any proposals that would seem to belittle the importance of Brazil in the world's councils, the representatives of that republic at The Hague conference both drew general attention to themselves and excited much interest in their country. In their stand the Brazilian delegates undoubtedly had the support of their home government, the present head of which is that able and patriotic statesman, Affonso Penna. President Penna is exerting himself to develop his fatherland and make it worthy of the respect and consideration of the nations. He has had a career of great success and honor. Studying law in his youth, he later entered actively into politics, and eventually rose to membership in three Liberal cabinets. After the proclamation of the republic Mr. Penna remained out of politics for a time, but at length was elected governor of the state of Minas Geraes. In that office he displayed remarkable administrative ability and zeal for progress. His efficiency there caused him subsequently to be chosen as vice-president of the republic, from which place his elevation to the presidency was inevitable. Under his administration Brazil is prospering and adding to her greatness. The cordial reception given by him to Secretary Root on the latter's visit to Rio de Janeiro revealed a friendliness and a breadth of spirit that made for President Penna many well-wishers in the United States.



AFFONSO PENNA, President of Brazil, whose influence was strongly felt at The Hague Conference.

FOR at least a single day, recently, public interest at Oyster Bay was shifted from the President of the United States to a local preacher. A swarm of bees, which had been using the steeple of St. Paul's M. E. Church at the "summer capital" as a hive, had become a nuisance, flying as they did about the neighborhood and through the church during services. Being unable to hire anybody to dislodge them the pastor of the church, the Rev. Warren I. Bowman, himself performed the part of a steeple-jack, climbed on ladders far above the belfry, and cast the comb down into the street. The bees attacked him, but he was protected by netting, and was not stung. An expert bee-keeper captured the swarm and took it home.

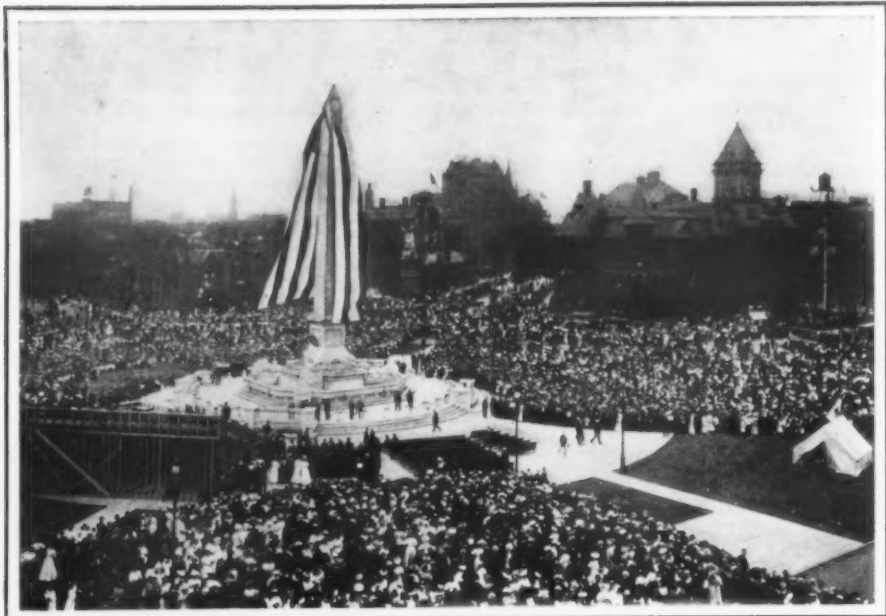
A SENSATIONAL attack on card-playing was made at Winona Lake, Indiana, the other night by Mrs. A. B. Sims, of Des Moines, Ia., in the presence of four thousand people. Mrs. Sims is the woman's whist champion of the United States, but she has seen a new light, and has abjured her once favorite recreation completely. She stated that she had burned her forty packs of cards, because they had absorbed so much of her time and energy. Frequently she had played from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. She also thought that excessive card-playing on the part of women was undermining the church.

DISAGREEMENTS between captains of enterprise over business affairs have led to many exciting scenes, but it is only rarely that the ill feeling manifested goes beyond mere words of bitterness and menace. One of these exceptions occurred recently at a meeting of the directors of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the parties to the unpleasantness were President James T. Harahan, of the Illinois Central, and Stuyvesant Fish, former president of the line, and still in its directorate. Mr. Fish, who was deposed from the presidency by the Harriman interests, has not felt over-friendly toward his successor. He attempted to introduce a resolution criticizing the present management, and an attempt made by the majority of the directors to suppress this ended in words between Messrs. Fish and Harahan. The latter, it is said, gave the lie, and the former, it is stated, made a physical retort. It was at first reported that the stalwart ex-president had used his fists, but later advices indicate that he simply and mildly choked, shook, and pushed down the doughty president. The interference of the bystanders put an end to the performance, which, though it was unseemly, gave the newspapers an interesting topic and the public convincing proof that men do not wholly part with their human nature when they become millionaires.



STUYVESANT FISH, The eminent railroad man who attacked President Harahan of the Illinois Central Railroad.





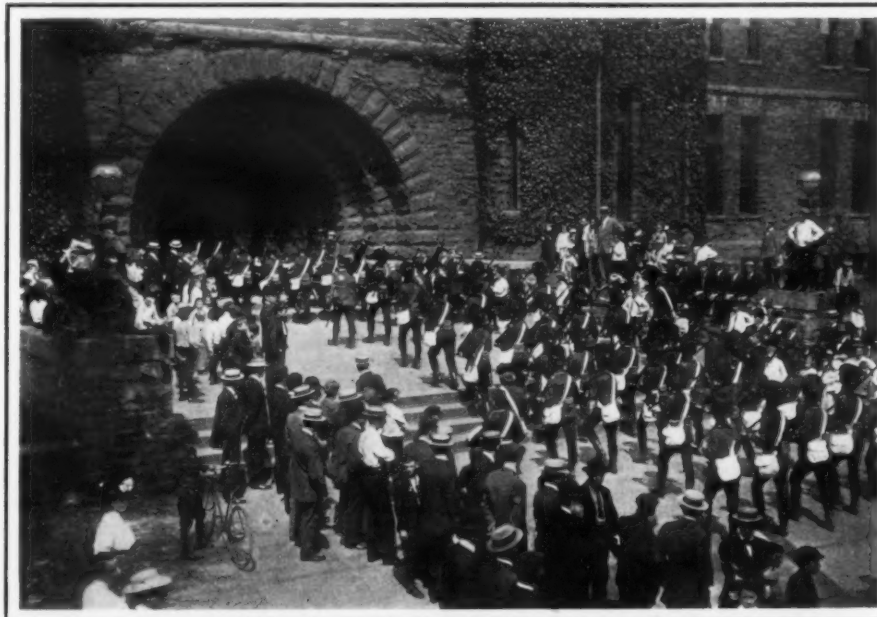
THE IMPOSING MCKINLEY MONUMENT ERECTED IN NIAGARA SQUARE, UNVEILED IN THE PRESENCE OF AN IMMENSE CROWD.



FIREMEN'S DAY—LONG COLUMN OF BUFFALO'S FIRE ENGINES PASSING ALONG MAIN STREET.



A GREAT PARADE ON LABOR DAY—MARCH OF THE THOUSANDS OF TOILERS DOWN MAIN STREET, AS VIEWED FROM COURT.



FOREIGN VISITORS—SEVENTH FUSILIERS, OF LONDON, ONT., A FINE MILITARY BODY, ENTERING THE SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT'S ARMORY.

#### LEADING EVENTS OF OLD HOME WEEK IN BUFFALO, N. Y.

UNVEILING OF THE SUPERB MONUMENT TO THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, A GRAND LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATION, AND A NOTABLE PARADE OF FIREMEN.

Photographs by George J. Hare.

#### A Safe-breaker's Remarkable Exploit.

COMPETITION is now so fierce in the burglar's calling that the man who would rise in that profession must avail himself of the latest scientific methods. This, at least, is the moral to be drawn from the story which comes to us from Germany, vouched for by Thomas H. Norton, American consul at Chemnitz. A number of robberies have been successfully accomplished in Dresden and other cities, apparently by the same man, whose general manner of procedure is illustrated by this account of his latest exploit.

He secured a room in a hotel, choosing one immediately above the office of a money-changer. At night a hole was pierced in the ceiling of this office. By the use of a drill and a saw a circular piece of the flooring was easily raised. Beneath lay a thick layer of cement. A small orifice was made in this and an umbrella shoved

down into the space below. The umbrella was attached firmly from above, and when opened received without noise all the fragments of cement which were dislodged as the hole was enlarged so as to allow of the easy passage of a person. By means of a rope ladder the

descent was readily made into the office below. Curtains were drawn, and with heavy blankets a tent was constructed around the safe, so thick that no ray of light could pass through. Next the robber brought down two cylinders of compressed oxygen and an acetylene generator charged with calcium carbide and water. With these

he was able to produce a blowpipe flame of such intensity that steel fused in it like lead in an ordinary gas jet. It required but a brief space of time to melt away so much of the door that all the contents of the safe were accessible. They were carried to the room above. At an early hour the robber left his lodgings and disappeared.

It is suggested that such attempts might be guarded against by introducing into the construction of safes chemico-mechanical devices which should expose the safe-breaker to the fumes of powerful acids; but the possible danger of such construction to innocent persons is obvious.



NOTABLE PARADE OF MASONS OF HIGH DEGREE.

MEMBERS, FROM MANY STATES, OF THE ORDER OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE PASSING THE MASONIC TEMPLE IN PHILADELPHIA DURING THEIR RECENT PARADE IN CELEBRATION OF "THE AWAKENING OF THE CAMELS."





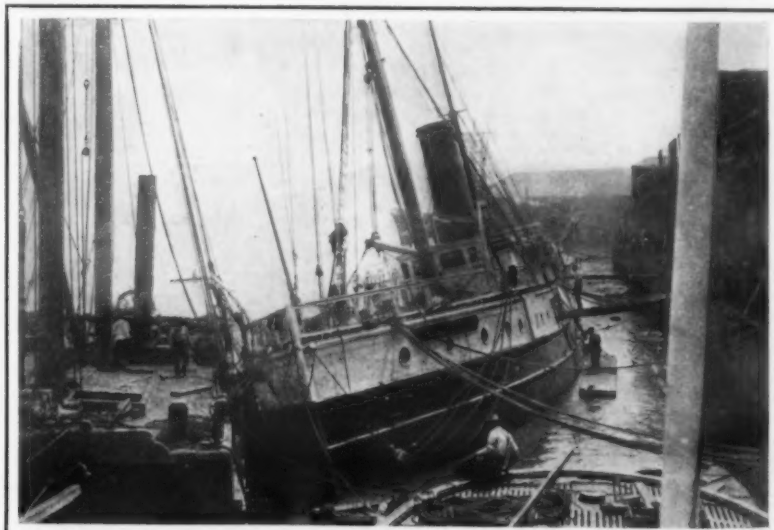
WHAT ONE LITTLE BOY DID TO A TRAIN—PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED AT MIDDLEBORO JUNCTION, MASS., BY A BOLT PUT ON THE TRACK BY A LAD TO BE FLATTENED.  
*John W. Lee, Massachusetts.*



CURIOUS TRAIN WRECK ON THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE TRESTLE AT DARLINGTON, S. C.—ONLY THE TENDER FELL OFF, AND NO ONE WAS HURT.—*A. Gainey, South Carolina.*



LABOR DAY AT JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—STALWART SONS OF TOIL MARCHING IN THE GRAND PARADE ON THE WORKINGMEN'S HOLIDAY.  
*T. A. Lucas, New York.*



A STEAMER WHICH TURNED TURTLE—PACIFIC MAIL LINER "ACAPULCO," LISTING BADLY JUST BEFORE SHE CAPSIZED AT HER DOCK IN SAN FRANCISCO—HER \$125,000 CARGO WAS RUINED, AND 200 PERSONS ON BOARD BARELY ESCAPED.—*L. J. Stellmann, California.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) A \$300,000 FIRE IN JERSEY CITY—RUINS OF MANY BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY FLAMES THAT THREATENED THE WHOLE WATER-FRONT.  
*John Morton, New Jersey.*



ROLLING STOCK IN A JUMBLE—WRECK OF THE KEYSTONE FLYER ON THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD NEAR DYSART, IA.  
*Frank Eisenberg, Iowa.*



A STORM'S STRANGE FREAK—BARN WRECKED NEAR LAKE INDEPENDENCE, MINN., BY A CYCLONE WHICH MOWED DOWN A GROVE OF TREES AND MANY COTTAGES, LEAPED OVER A HOTEL, AND THEN STRUCK THE BARN.—*Charles W. Simmons, Minnesota.*

### NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—NEW JERSEY WINS.

OCCURRENCES OF THE TIME WHICH ATTRACTED THE NOTICE OF WIDE-AWAKE ARTISTS OF THE CAMERA.



# Theatrical Gossip on the Rialto

JOHN DREW has a new leading woman. This announcement in itself is interesting, for everybody likes John Drew, and every theatre-goer finds an interest in his plays and in his support. But what gives this situation an additional flavor is the fact that the new leading woman is from England, and she is both young and pretty. Moreover, it is rumored along the Rialto, that barometer of things theatrical, that Miss Billie Burke is the only suggestion of a real rival that has ever risen on the horizon of Ethel Barrymore, who for years has held the centre of the field, not as Mr. Drew's leading woman, but as the bright particular star and pet of the public.

Who is Billie Burke? Where does she come from? What has she done, and why does she take the name of Billie? are some of the questions which trip from the tongue whenever this new recruit to the Frohman forces is mentioned. That she is a native of this country comes as a surprise, for it is quite easy to think her English, but it is true that, although Washington was her birthplace, Sheepshead Bay was her first home, and until she left with her parents for England twelve years ago she was a typical little New Yorker, with curly hair and a freckled nose. She still has some rather fetching freckles on her nose, but her hair has grown up into a wonderful shade, which is neither red nor blond, but is just between, and is very shining and fluffy. Miss Billie is undeniably very good to look at. Billie is her real name. Mr. Burke never had a son, so he called his daughter the name which he had picked out for his son, and she has clung to this name ever since. If she should chance to marry an English title, as many of our stage favorites do, Lady Billie, or Billie, Duchess something or other, would be a distinct novelty in the annals of English names. But as all actresses do when they are very young and very good looking, and also very ambitious, Miss Burke declares that she will never marry. She loves her art. We have heard something like this said before—yet there is always an exception to the rule, and no doubt every word of this is said with all serious intent.

The stage experience of Mr. Drew's leading woman dates back only four years, but as they have been a rather successful for years, with plenty of hard work, but no heart-break, no struggle, and none of the barriers which the traditional actress finds looming up before her, her strides have been rapid. While four years ago she was making her first try with the song, "My Little Canoe," in "The School Girl," and won some of the applause which Edna May thought should have been hers, she now occupies a position which many actresses, and clever ones, too, work for for a lifetime without achieving. After "The School Girl" run Miss Burke appeared in musical comedies, and later she played Mrs. Ponderbury in "Mr. George," with Mr. Hawtrey. Finally she was secured to replace Edna May in "The Belle of Mayfair," and when Charles Frohman saw her in this he decided that she was just the one to play Trizie in "My Wife," for Mr. Drew.

Miss Burke is a curious mixture of English and American. It would be scarcely true, nor fair, to say that she is more English than American, although she does reluctantly admit that she likes joints and puddings better than she does sweet potatoes and apple pie. She has been in England so many years that she calls popcorn "maizy pop," finds American ices a novelty in refreshments, and is cautiously investigating broiled squab and other foods, the very names of which puzzle the English. Miss Burke also finds the sky-scrapers wonderful, and she looks with awe and amazement upon her countrymen rushing along and getting things done in about a quarter of the time which an Englishman would require to accomplish the same thing. But this little foreign-raised daughter of Uncle Sam talks "American," and that does not necessarily mean—as the British papers would be sure to make it—that she screeches in high nasal tones. When one listens to the cockney and almost unrecognizable English of the average Londoner one will consider the much-abused American accent as musical as a running brook in comparison. It is a distinct compliment to Miss Burke to say that she talks American, and it is also a compliment well deserved when one considers that, although practically raised in England, she has not acquired the exaggerated broad "a's" which many of our Americans think it necessary to use after only a few weeks on the other side.

Miss Billie has all the enthusiasm of an English woman for outdoor pastimes. She rides like a veteran, drives her own car, and she plays cricket when there is time and opportunity. Her ambition is to play Juliet, but her preference for the immediate future would be to create a part in one of the American plays which are gaining such favor with the managers and the public this year. As Miss Burke does some charming comedy in "My Wife," and has already won favor with a critical first-week audience, we hope that Mr. Frohman will cater to this ambition to appear in an American play, and that he will keep her here for a few seasons at least.

Never in the history of the drama in this country have so many American playwrights been given an



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

4. JOHN DREW IN "MY WIFE," WEARING HIS OWN ORIGINAL DRESS-SUIT CREATION.  
Caricature by E. A. Goewey.

opportunity to place their efforts before the public as in this season. David Belasco, James K. Hackett, Walter N. Laurence, Klaw and Erlanger, and the Shuberts are all patronizing home talent, and while they are in accord in saying that as yet America has not produced a Shakespeare, nor an Ibsen, nor even a Shaw, the plays from American pens seem to please the audiences, and they are profitable to the box-offices. Managers, therefore, are becoming every year less anxious to secure the rights to foreign plays for production here.

"What do I think of the American drama? I believe that my productions are the best reply to that question," said Manager Henry B. Harris, one of the most faithful to American authors. "I have never produced any but plays by American playwrights. They have each and every one illustrated a distinct phase of American life. For instance, 'Strongheart' was the embodiment of our great race question, while 'The Lion and the Mouse' typified the intrigue which has crept into our financial and political life. My new productions this season are more than



ONE OF THE PRETTIEST ACTRESSES ON BROADWAY—BILLIE BURKE, JOHN DREW'S NEW LEADING WOMAN.

ever typically American. 'Classmates,' in which Robert Edson is appearing, pictures life at our national military academy, and the characters are, a great many of them, West Point cadets. 'The Movers' is symbolic of a regrettable condition in our social life which causes so many people to worship at the shrine of fashion and frivolity, to the eternal extinction of their better nature. 'The Struggle Everlasting' is an American sociological play, while 'The Christian Pilgrim,' in which Henrietta Crosman will appear, is a dramatization of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' by James MacArthur, an American. I have always been satisfied to produce American plays by American authors with American players, for I regard our national drama as the most appropriate, and at the same time the best, offering for American audiences."

H. Q.

## Theatrical Calendar.

New plays which are winning favor this season:

John Drew in the comedy, "My Wife," at the Empire.  
Melodrama of western life, "The Roundup," at the New Amsterdam.  
Another western melodrama, with Dustin Farnum at its head, "The Ranger," at Wallack's.  
Robert Edson in "Classmates," a West Point play, at the Hudson.  
Francis Wilson in the comedy, "When Knights Were Bold," at the Garrick.  
"The Man on the Case," a comedy at the Madison Square.  
"The Movers," a melodrama of social life, at the Hackett.  
Raymond Hitchcock in "A Yankee Tourist," a musical farce, at the Astor.  
"The Dairy Maids," a musical comedy, at the Criterion.  
Virginia Harned in "Anna Karenina," a dramatization of Tolstol's novel, at the Herald Square.  
"The Rogers Brothers in Panama," a comedy, at the Broadway.  
"The Other House," a comedy at the Majestic.

Last year's favorites resumed:

Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin in "The Great Divide," at Daly's.  
Eddie Foy in "The Orchid," at the Casino.  
"Man of the Hour," at the Savoy.  
Fritzi Scheff in "Mlle. Modiste," at the Knickerbocker.  
"Follies of 1907," at the Liberty.  
"The Rose of the Rancho," at the Belasco.  
Eleanor Robson, in "Salome Jane," at the Academy of Music.  
Mme. Nazimova in "Comtesse Coquette," at the Bijou.  
The New York Hippodrome.

## The Bloody Story of Casablanca.

THREE MONTHS ago not one newspaper reader in a thousand could have told what or where Casablanca was. Now the interest in the Moroccan seaport, aroused by the massacres and the bombardment, makes it for the time being the most important town of the empire and the spot upon which the gaze of European diplomacy is fixed.

Morocco has long been a country in which life and property were unsafe—particularly in the case of foreigners—but the present disturbances may be said to have had their beginning on July 29th, when several Arab chiefs entered Casablanca and demanded that the harbor improvement works, which were being carried forward under foreign direction, be stopped. The pasha refused, saying that the work had the sanction of the Sultan. The chiefs replied that they would no longer recognize a ruler who was himself ruled by Christians, and departed to stir up the natives to violence. An attack was made upon the foreigners the next day, in which eight or ten persons were killed. For several days the Moorish military governor, Muley Amin, employed his forces successfully to maintain order, but the governments of Spain and France, the two countries jointly responsible for the maintenance of order in Morocco, under the terms of the Algeiras convention, dispatched war-ships to Casablanca, and on August 5th the French commander decided that the disturbed condition of the city—thousands of Kabyles, fierce tribesmen from the neighboring country, hovering about the suburbs and occasionally engaging in fights with the inhabitants of Casablanca—warranted his occupation of the place. His landing party was fired upon by the Moorish garrison, and the French shelled the city from the harbor until the governor surrendered. The foreign troops, however, were too few in number to control the situation, and the Kabyles seized the opportunity to loot the town, plundering and murdering in the Moorish and Jewish quarters. The street fights, the sacking of houses, and the bombardment, which seems to have been ill-advised, resulted in the killing of hundreds of natives, many of them inoffensive non-combatants, including women, children, and a large number of Jews. From the cabled reports of the events of the first two days of the foreign occupation it would seem that none of the horrors of war were absent. The European section of the city escaped serious damage.

Since that time the foreign forces have been increased, until now General Drude, the French officer in command of the allied forces, has 7,000 men at his disposal. Several pitched battles have been fought within the narrow zone surrounding the city to which General Drude has restricted his operations, the splendidly mounted tribesmen attacking with the greatest bravery, in spite of the fearful losses inflicted upon them by the shells from the war-ships and the rain of shot from the machine-guns. It is estimated that the Arabs lost 800 men in the engagements of August 28th and September 1st, and the French have not won their victories without considerable punishment. The native forces are massed about the city in large numbers, 6,000 having taken part in one battle.

A new Sultan, Muley Hafid, brother of the present ruler, has been proclaimed, and has the support of a large number of the people. The country, however, is in such a state of anarchy, with turbulent chiefs like Raisuli, fighting for their own hands, that there is little prospect of any settled government. France has put her hand to the plow, but the conquest of Morocco is a task from which any government might well look back, even if the jealousies of other Powers had not to be reckoned with.





HENRIETTA BROWN, LEADING WOMAN IN THE HARLEM OPERA-HOUSE COMPANY.



A MEMBER OF THE AERIAL DOVE BALLE, THE NEWEST SENSATION AT THE HIPPODROME.



FRITZI SCHEFF, IN THE JOLLY "Mlle. Modiste," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Otto Sarony Co.



DOROTHY DONNELLY, IN "THE MOVERS," AT THE HACKETT THEATRE.—Otto Sarony Co.



"CLASSMATES," THE WEST POINT PLAY AT THE HUDSON THEATRE—"DUNCAN IRVING" (ROBERT EDESON) STRIKES HIS RIVAL (WALLACE EDDINGER).—White.



DESIREE LAZARD, IN "THE MOVERS," AT THE HACKETT THEATRE.—Otto Sarony Co.



FLORENCE ROCKWELL AND ORME CALDARA AS THE HEROINE AND THE HERO OF THE COWBOY MELODRAMA, "THE ROUND-UP," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.—Wallinger.



CARLOTTA NILLSON, ON TOUR IN "THE THREE OF US."—Sarony.



MARY HAMPTON, IN "THE MAN IN THE CASE," AT THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—White.



DUSTIN FARNUM AS "CAPTAIN ESMOND" AND MARY BOLAND AS "DOROTHY" IN AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S MEXICAN PLAY, "THE RANGER," AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Hall.

# WHAT MAY BE SEEN IN NEW YORK THEATRES.

WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR PLAYERS AS THEY APPEAR IN CURRENT STAGE ATTRACTIONS.

See opposite page.





DISTINGUISHED SCIENTISTS AT A NOTED MANSION.

PROMINENT DELEGATES TO THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS IN BOSTON, PHOTOGRAPHED WHILE ON A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON'S HISTORIC HOME.

Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by Prince.

1. Dr. C. W. Andrews, London, Eng. 2. Dr. Wilhelm Blasius, Germany. 3. Dr. W. E. Hoyle, England. 4. Dr. L. O. Howard, United States Department of Agriculture. 5. Dr. Gustav Schneider, Switzerland. 6. Dr. Ch. W. Stiles, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S. 7. Professor Leonard Wieler, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S. 8. Baron Jules de Guerne, Paris. 9. Professor O. Fuhrmann, Switzerland. 10. Professor A. Mrazek, Prague. 11. Dr. Vaughan, Washington, D. C. 12. Professor E. Yung, Switzerland. 13. Professor A. Severin, Brussels. 14. Professor T. H. Studer, Switzerland. 15. Professor Hubrecht, Holland. 16. Professor D. E. A. Goeldi, Switzerland. 17. Dr. Formad, United States Bureau of Animal Industry. 18. Dr. Hugh M. Smith, United States Bureau of Fisheries. 19. Dr. R. P. Bigelow, Boston. 20. Professor Thompson. 21. Dr. C. T. Regan, London. 22. Dr. W. D. Cannon, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S. 23. Dr. Patten, Washington, D. C.

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

**EDVARD HAGERUP GRIEG**, the celebrated musical composer, at Bergen, Norway, September 4th, aged 64.



EDVARD GRIEG,  
The famous Norwegian  
composer.

General Pleasant Porter, noted chief of the Creek Indian nation, at Vinita, I. T., September 3d, aged 66.

Brigadier-General Samuel M. Mills, U. S. A. (retired), former chief of artillery, and later prominent in the signal service, at Galilee, N. J., September 3d, aged 64.

René François Armand Sully-Prudhomme, famous French poet and critic, at Chatenay, France, September 7th, aged 68.

Rev. William West Kirby, archdeacon in the Episcopal Church, formerly a missionary in the Hudson Bay region, and an author, at Rye, N. Y., September 5th, aged 80.

Rev. Dr. S. B. Southerland, oldest minister in the Methodist Protestant Church and a prominent educator, at Baltimore, September 5th, aged 90.

William H. Merrill, a brilliant journalist, associate editor of the Boston Herald, and formerly of the New York World, at Boston, September 5th, aged 67.

Mrs. Ludwig Simmeth, once famous as a circus performer, at Philadelphia, September 5th, aged 57.

Newell Bear, the oldest Indian in New England, at Houlton, Me., September 8th, aged 108.

Lewis Sells, the last of the four Sells Brothers, widely-known showmen, at Columbus, O., September 5th, aged 66.

Captain Henry Brown, Civil War veteran and inventor of the bell buoy, at Charleston, S. C., September 3d, aged 80.

Professor George C. Caldwell, the first man appointed to the faculty of Cornell at the opening of that university in 1863, at Canandaigua, September 5th, aged 73.

### Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contests for 1907 in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture, reaching us not later than November 15th; and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 28th. Special attention is also called to the comic photo contest, which will from time to time hereafter be a feature of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. In this competition all camerists are invited to take part. A prize of \$5 will be awarded for the best picture in each group; a prize of \$3 for the picture next in excellence, and a prize of \$2 for the third in point of merit. For all other comic pictures accepted \$1 each will be paid.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with News value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other News picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation, but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence. The competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject

to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

#### NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

### Found Out.

A TRAINED NURSE MADE DISCOVERY.

NO ONE is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee, a nurse of Wilkes Barre, Pa., writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion. While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum Food Coffee, for they drank it altogether in place of ordinary coffee. In two weeks after using Postum I found I was much benefited, and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion."

"Naturally, I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used."

"I observed a curious fact about Postum when used among mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness."

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. They most always serve it before it has been boiled long enough. It should be boiled fifteen to twenty minutes after boiling begins and served with cream, when it is certainly a delicious beverage." Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."



A UNIQUE MONUMENT.

TALL ORNAMENTAL PILLAR MADE OF FRUIT, ONE OF THE MOST ADMIRABLE FEATURES OF THE CANSTATER FESTIVAL AT PHILADELPHIA.





(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) YOUNG CHINESE GETTING A CHRISTIAN EDUCATION—PUPILS AND TEACHERS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS' BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT ING HOK.—Edward H. Smith, China.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) REMARKABLE OUTBURST OF SMOKE FROM A LOCOMOTIVE—VANDALIA RAILROAD PASSENGER TRAIN ENTERING INDIANAPOLIS AT THE RATE OF THIRTY MILES AN HOUR.—Paul Shideler, Indiana.



HIGHEST CHIMNEY IN AMERICA—STACK AT KODAK PARK, ROCHESTER, 306 FEET HIGH AND WITH A WEIGHT OF 3,200 TONS.—M. A. Yauch, New York.

#### WHO IS THE BEST AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER?

So much interest has been taken in the LESLIE'S WEEKLY prize competitions for amateur photographers that we have decided to add to them a novel feature. In our issue of January 2d, 1908, we shall award prizes to those amateur photographers who shall have been adjudged by vote of our readers to have contributed the best photographs to the various amateur competitions of 1907 in LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The amateur photographer receiving the highest number of votes will be awarded a prize of \$20; the one who has the second highest vote will receive \$10; and the third in the order of popularity will receive \$5. If any two or more photographers shall receive an equal number of votes, the prize for which they are tied shall be equally divided. The voters must give the name of the photographer, the title of the photograph and the date of the issue in which it appeared. The prize-winning photographs will be reproduced in the issue of January 2d, together with those whose vote entitles them to honorable mention. All votes in this competition, to insure their being counted, must have been received at this office before December 15th, 1907.

This voting contest is open freely to all who may desire to enter it, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective voters need not be subscribers for LESLIE'S WEEKLY in order to be entitled to vote for those they deem entitled to the prizes offered.

Address  
VOTING CONTEST EDITOR,  
LESLIE'S WEEKLY,  
225 Fourth Avenue, New York.



SPECIMENS OF A NEARLY VANISHED SPECIES—AMERICAN BUFFALO AND HER CALF IN THE BRONX PARK "ZOO," NEW YORK.—Orville Dent, New York.



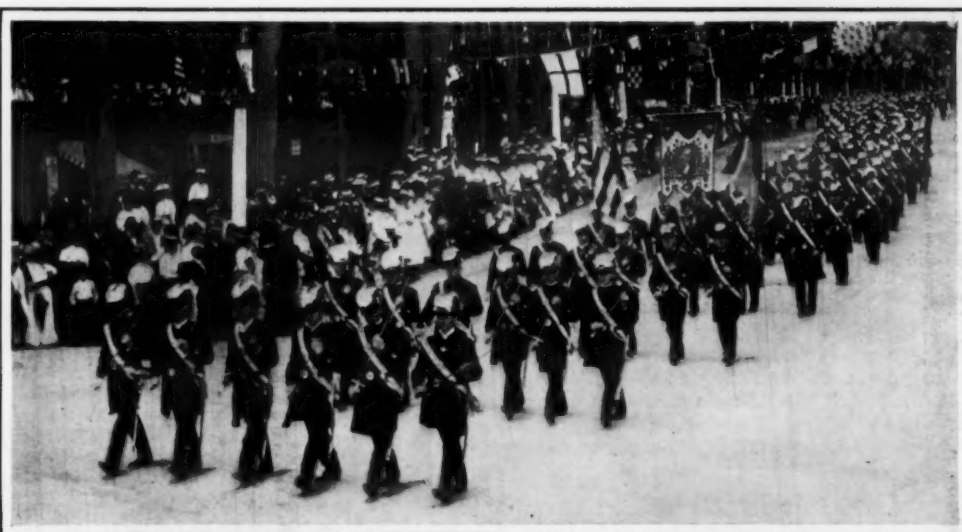
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) OLD HARBOR OF MARSEILLES WITH ITS FISHING FLEET, AND ITS FERRY BRIDGE (IN THE DISTANCE).—Harriet Quimby, New York.



"CANNED MUSIC" IN JAPAN—JAPANESE FASCINATED BY THE PHONOGRAPH. Hamilton Wright, California.



A FOND MOTHER—GYPSY AT A CAMP NEAR PHILADELPHIA FEEDING HER CHILD FROM A PAIL WITH A SPOON. L. M. Kohn, Pennsylvania.



KNIGHTS TEMPLARS WHO ARE EXPERT MARCHERS—WASHINGTON, COMMANDERY OF SARATOGA, WHICH ACTED AS SPECIAL ESCORT TO THE RECENT GRAND ENCAMPMENT AT SARATOGA. L. H. James, New York.

#### AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

INDIANA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, NEW YORK THE SECOND, AND CHINA THE THIRD.



# What Notable Men Are Talking About

## THE KAISER AS EUROPE'S LIBERATOR.

BY ANDREW CARNEGIE.

A GREAT man has arisen in Germany—the Emperor. It is impossible to follow his deeds without feeling that here is a personality, here is a power, which is able to do good or evil in the world. Hitherto he has given Germany a stimulus to industrial activity. German ships are the fastest on the ocean, and Germany's waterways are being developed according to his plans, and soon will play an important rôle in the internal development of Germany. The Emperor's head and hand assisted in making Germany the second largest steel producer in the world. He is at once the Emperor and the vital energy of the empire. As the



ANDREW CARNEGIE,  
Famous iron-master and philanthropist.  
Ritzmann.

Emperor of Russia took the initial step toward insuring the general peace of the world by calling The Hague conference, so the other mighty Emperor, inspired by the thought that he owes it to himself and Germany to play a leading rôle on the great European stage, may some day appear as the liberator of the continent from the pressure that bears heavily upon it, and free it from the pale, paralyzing fear of war and annihilation between the members of the same body.

## THE GOOD THAT CORPORATIONS HAVE DONE.

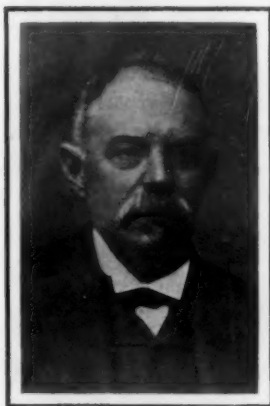
BY ALTON B. PARKER, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

When our prosperity seemed greatest, suddenly the righteous wrath of the people became justly stirred by the unwelcome discovery that at least some of the large fortunes had not been fairly gained. The next step was to ascertain the needed remedies. The demagogues of the country, seeing their opportunity, filled the land with denunciation not only of those who had been wrongdoers, but of all corporate interests of every kind. It mattered not that the great trunk lines, contributing so largely to the magnificent and uniform development of the country, the street surface railroads, adding so largely to the comfort and convenience of a vast contingent, the great manufacturing plants, bearing their part in making up the wealth of the people, and many other industries requiring large amounts of capital, could not have been built at all but for the device of the corporation, which had enabled hundreds, and in some instances hundreds of thousands, of persons to unite in the construction and operation of a single great undertaking.

## THE CONSTITUTION PROTECTS ALL.

BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE JONES, OF ALABAMA.

It is the duty of all courts, State as well as Federal, under the Constitution of the United States and of the State, if in any case before them they find that legislation on any subject, whether by Congress or by the State Legislature, transgresses the fundamental law, to arrest its operation; not that the judiciary is superior to the Legislature, but because the Constitution is superior to both and nullifies all laws in violation of its command. The right of a citizen to have the courts of the State and of the United States pass upon such questions when properly presented is a part of the heritage of every citizen and person within the jurisdiction



JUDGE THOMAS G. JONES,  
Of the United States Court, middle  
and northern Alabama district.  
Coleman.

of the State or United States; and surely no one who loves the institutions of this country can complain of the exercise of such power by any of the courts of the country, whether State or Federal, or maintain that it is a menace to the welfare or happiness of the State or an invasion of its rights, because it happens that the Federal court rather than the State court adjudges that an act of legislation has transcended the bounds of the Constitution.

## FEDERAL CONTROL OF RAILROADS DEFENDED.

BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE AMIDON, OF NORTH DAKOTA.

It is impossible to maintain over carriers the manifold control of the different States and the Federal government, because it is impossible to separate local from through business, and because whenever the State prescribes a schedule of rates for local business, it thereby directly and necessarily regulates interstate

business as well. The necessary consequence is that either the nation must take control of commerce within the State, or States will take control of commerce between the States. State control of railroads will re-establish State supremacy over interstate commerce, to prevent which was the chief domestic cause for the adoption of the Constitution. Hitherto State regulation has been inefficient, and for that reason alone its localizing power has not become manifest. It is now becoming organized, energetic, and effective. If continued it will work its inevitable result. No rivalry can surpass that of our commercial centres, and State governments, let their authority be efficient, will represent their own commercial interests. The national government and the States cannot prescribe rules to the same instrumentality without being brought into constant conflict. This has already brought us to the verge of civil war in North Carolina and been the occasion of the sharpest acrimony in other States. Such a conflict must in the end result in the complete supremacy of one authority or the other.

## AN APPEAL FOR THE FARM.

BY GOVERNOR CHARLES E. HUGHES, OF NEW YORK.

When you get out where a man has a little elbow room and a chance to develop, he has thoughts of his own. His thinking is not supplied to him every night and every morning, and he is less of a machine and more of a man, so that I do not think that the farmers need to be looked upon, or want to be looked upon, as dependents of the State. They do not come to the State government asking alms. They are self-reliant, they are intelligent. What we want in connection with agriculture is what we want in connection with every other field of noble effort. We want training, we want intelligence, we want scientific method, we want direction, we want the way shown, and then the man can walk in it. There is no reason why the same care and intention and skill and scientific consideration should not be devoted to agriculture as to industry and the technical trades. The men who are running away from the farms too frequently make a mistake, and some day in New York—and the day is rapidly approaching—our young men, in larger numbers, will wake up to the fact that they have a pretty good chance on the farm, and that they may be to a greater degree independent and happy in life if they stay where their happy lots were cast in connection with their fathers' farm or another which they may be able to procure.

## MORE BUSINESS AND LESS POLITICS.

BY VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

What we need most is more business and less politics. Unless the business affairs of the people are arrested by unwise policies, unless the seeds of distrust are sown among ourselves, unless commercial unrest is encouraged by doctrinaires, we shall continue to expand our industries. Can we stand prosperity? We are in the midst of a prosperity the like of which was never before seen. Can we utilize it to our benefit? Can we retain it, or will we distrust each other and involve it all in hopeless confusion? There never was an hour when it was more important that we should be governed by sober judgment. We should sedulously cultivate a tolerant spirit and a spirit of justice toward each other. We should not forget that confidence is the sure foundation of prosperity and progress, and we should have a care that we do not undermine it.

## GREATER EVILS THAN "SWOLLEN FORTUNES."

BY UNITED STATES SENATOR J. B. FORAKER.

Swollen wealth, trusts, and combinations of capital are great evils that must be remedied, but they are not all, nor are they most important of the evils from which we suffer to-day. The two great inspiring ideas of the Republican party from its birth until now have been human rights and protection to American labor and American industries. If we falter in our devotion to either we shall meet defeat and deserve it.

## Two Summer Girls.

ONE started to shop in the depths of the winter,  
And shopped from the Battery up to the Bronx—  
Satin and organdies, feathers and flowers,  
Ribbons and laces, and bonnets and trunks,  
Parasols, shirt-waists, jackets, and slippers,  
Dozens and dozens of delicate hose,  
Crimping-pins, powders, and creams and cosmetics,  
All for her summer campaign on the beaux.

OFF to the seashore she went in a flurry,  
Taking a room in the smartest hotel,  
Squeezing her waist and her feet and her credit,  
All in a desperate attempt to be swell;  
Broiling all day on the beach or piazza,  
Dancing all night without any repose,  
But lo! she returned at the end of the season  
Still on the hunt for eligible beaux.

BUT there was another, a dear little maiden,  
Just a white muslin was all that she bought,  
Made by herself in the simplest of fashions,  
Worn with a rose in the belt-ribbon caught.  
Sails on the river or rides on the trolley—  
These were the few simple pleasures she chose,  
But she sported a ring when the summer was over,  
For these are the maidens who capture the beaux.  
MINNA IRVING.

But I would know also, if I am not too inquisitive—and I certainly do not desire to be—what the views of an aspirant to the presidency may be about the new rebellion that has broken out in some of the Southern States, notably North Carolina and Alabama, in the form of open defiance of the authority of the United States courts. Is this spirit to be checked and restrained, or is it to be allowed to feed upon itself and grow strong to the point of menacing our institutions?

## OUR DEBT TO ENGLISH COMMON LAW.

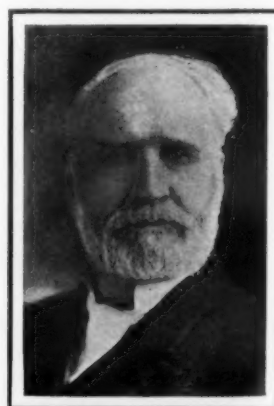
BY AMBASSADOR JAMES BRYCE.

How great a part the conception of the legal rights of the subject or citizen against the crown or the state power played in English and American history is known to you all. Still less need I dwell on the capital importance for the whole political system of the United States of that doctrine of limited powers which has been so admirably worked out in your Constitution, nor of that respect for a defined legal right which supports their provisions. The life of every nation rests mainly on what may be called its fixed ideas, those ideas which have become axioms in the mind of every citizen. Now, it was mainly by the common law that these fixed and fundamental ideas were moulded whereon the constitutional freedom of America, as of England, rests. One hundred and thirty-one years have now passed since the majestic current of the common law became divided into two streams, which have ever since flowed in distinct channels. Many statutes have been enacted in England since 1776, and many more enacted here, but the character of the common law remains essentially the same, and it forms the mental habits in those who study and practice it. In nothing, perhaps, does the substantial identity of the two branches of the old stock appear so much as in the doctrines and practice of the law. It is a bond of union and of sympathy whose value can hardly be overrated. It is a bond of sympathy not least because it is a source of common pride.

## AMERICA'S DISAPPEARING FORESTS.

BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WILSON.

If better care, more general propagation, and a fostering of present conditions are not observed, the forests of the United States will be practically wiped out inside of another ten years. The pine timber of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota is practically wiped out. Forest fire is the one great thing to be guarded against, and for that protection the government has employed thousands of men to watch for fires. A person can ride for miles through Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota and see barren sections where formerly grew our great pine forests. Fires, started either carelessly or otherwise, have wiped out millions and millions of dollars' worth of the best of our hard wood. Unless something is done we will not have enough hard wood in fifteen years at the latest to make an old-fashioned bedstead with. President Roosevelt has done much for the preservation of our forests—more, I might truthfully say, than all of our Presidents combined.



HON. JAMES WILSON,  
Secretary of Agriculture.—Copyright,  
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Washington, D. C.

## When Sleep Fails,

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring quiets the nerves and brings refreshing sleep. Nourishes and strengthens the entire body.

## A Perfect Milk Supply

should bear a guaranty of purity. The name "Borden" guarantees purity in milk products. Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) is prepared where cleanliness and purity reign supreme. Use it in all recipes calling for milk or cream.



# Causes of Great Bridge Disasters

By W. H. Brainerd

BY THE recent collapse of the great cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence, near Quebec, the attention of the public has been directed to the subject of the strength of the huge structures across which so many thousands of railway passengers are carried daily. The bridge which fell on August 29th, when nearly half completed, causing the death of seventy-nine workmen, would have been, when finished, the most notable structure of its kind in the world. Its longest span, 1,800 feet, would have been 200 feet longer than that of the Forth bridge in Scotland, and its cost would have been about \$10,000,000. The immediate cause of the disaster is supposed to have been the running of a heavily-laden construction train out to the end of the steel work overhanging the river, but just wherein lay the fatal weakness of the structure is still matter for debate.

In general, it may be said that the most frequent cause of railroad trains breaking through bridges and trestles is the lightness of floor construction and stringers of the structures.

In many cases where a train is derailed on a bridge the floor is so strong that but little damage results, while in other cases a light floor gives way readily and the heavy locomotive breaks through it, carrying train and, oftentimes, structure with it. A large number of the worst accidents in the United States and Canada are traceable to this secondary cause. A notable case was the accident on the Grand Trunk Railway at St. George, Ontario, February 27th, 1889, when the St. Louis express broke a tire on the engine, causing the rails to spread, and, the floor of the bridge being unable to withstand the strain, the locomotive plunged to the frozen ground one hundred feet below, carrying some of the cars with it; the accident resulting not only in great loss, but in the death of ten and injury of thirty persons.

The New York State railroad commissioners recently legislated out of office required that iron should not be strained per square inch to a greater extent than 10,000 pounds, and wood than 800 pounds in tension; nor more than 10,000 or 800 pounds in compression, the rate diminishing, however, as the length of the member increased in proportion to its diameter, in accordance with well-recognized formulæ. Other requirements were imposed, in regard to the details of construction, which were universally agreed upon by competent engineers as proper and necessary for safety, such as floor beams and stringer connections, for number and arrangement of rivets, for cross-section of members liable to shock, such as hanger-bolts, suspension-rods, etc. This requirement was made after the board had employed Charles F. Stowell, C. E., to examine into the construction of the 10,000 railroad bridges in New York State, and carefully compute the strains in each case. This work took years to complete, but brought out many defects in construction, and others caused by the elements and wear and tear, which the railroad companies were glad to be informed of, and the timely discovery of which probably prevented accidents. Other States in the Union took similar precautionary measures to those in New York, with the result that bridge accidents are of infrequent occurrence.

The tendency the past quarter of a century has been to heavier rolling-stock. Both locomotives and cars now running on most of the railroads of the United States are more than double the weight of those in use twenty-five years ago. In 1880, for example, the New York Central's locomotives weighed 44 to 55 tons each; those on the Erie Railway, 35 to 75 tons. In 1900 the locomotives employed on the New York Central were of 144 to 150 tons, and those on the Erie 75 to 100 tons each. The passenger coaches of the Central were, in 1885, 16 to 20 tons, and in 1900 60 tons each, while those of the Erie in the latter year averaged 45 tons. Freight-car construction also kept up the pace, those of the Central increasing from 2½ to 7½ tons in 1883 to 12 to 14½ tons in 1900; while the Erie jumped up from 2½ to 9½ tons in 1883 to an average of 22 tons in 1900. The dining-

cars of the New York Central weighed 63 tons, and those of the Erie 47½ tons; and the private cars of the Central 50 tons, and those of the Erie 60½ tons. To care for this constantly increasing weight of trains called for the utmost care, and bridges built to carry the trains of a quarter of a century ago gave way under the increased strain upon them, if not strengthened in time.

On some of the larger roads the bridges were built under a variety of specifications as regards strength, but originally were designed for much lighter moving loads than are now used on the roads. On the Delaware and Hudson system the rule was to proportion all bridge trusses for a moving load of 4,000 pounds per foot of track. The heaviest engines of the consolidation type have 22,000 pounds on each of the four pairs of drivers. The standard moving load assumed in designing the bridges on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad consists of an engine load of 24,000 pounds on each of four pairs

per foot on each track by heavy passenger locomotives is the estimated strain.

These statements show the relative weight of moving loads and the strains caused by locomotives on several of the principal railroads of the eastern United States, which may serve to illustrate the plan generally prevailing among railroads in the United States. Since 1900 the weight of engines and cars has increased until a locomotive has been constructed for the Erie Railroad (No. 2,600) which is eighty feet in length and weighs 286 1-2 tons.

## Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

THOUGH the ancient Egyptians had extensive irrigation works, their descendants of modern times were neglectful of the great possibilities of the Nile until the time of Mehemet Ali. That energetic ruler began the construction of a huge dam across the Rosetta branch, fifteen miles northwest of Cairo, but died before the work was accomplished. It was begun in 1847 under the direction of a French engineer. Three canals lead from it, furnishing water to the Mediterranean provinces. The picture here reproduced shows the dam as it appeared in 1857, when nearly completed.

The National Agricultural Fair at Louisville, Ky., was formerly the great event of the summer, so far as the West—the West of the 'fifties—was concerned. It attracted great crowds, not only from Kentucky, but from all the other States, and cattle, horses, machinery, and all kinds of agricultural products were there exhibited in competition for prizes. In 1857 the president of the United States Agricultural Society, under whose auspices the fair was held, was M. P. Wilder, of Boston.

## An Ancient Tayle.

YE LION REFORMS.

ONCE upon a tyme a Lion & a Hedgehogge mette in a lonelie playce.

"Thou lookest goode to me, O friend," sedde ye Lion, "For of a truth I am verie hungrie!"

"Have pitie, O greate Sir!" sedde ye frightened Hedgehogge, "I pray thee consider my weaknesse. Thou art such a powerful creature & I such a timid defenseless thyng. Lo, I would notte make for thee even one square meale!"

"As for ye matter of thatte," quoth ye Lion, "Everie little byte helps!"

"Butte consider ye wrong!" squealed ye Hedgehogge. "Itte is a grievous cryme to eate thy neighbors who alle their lives have done thee noe harm! Canst be soe wicked?"

"Itte can be noe cryme," sedde ye Lion stoutlie, "For I am bigger than thou—& myte makes ryte!" & he swallowed hymme.

& itte came to pass thatte noe sooner hadde he swallowed ye Hedgehogge than ye Lion was sore troubled in hys midst.

"Alas!" he gasped, "My conscience smiteth me for thatte, I ate ye poore Hedgehogge! Lo! I wille reform!" & he rolled uponne ye grounde & clasped hys stomach & roared mightilie, & ye more he suffered ye greater grew hys resolve to reform & leade a better life.

& ye baldheaded Monk doctor who attended hys last moments & heard hys confessions turned aside after ye autopsy & wrote these

## WISDOM TABLETS:

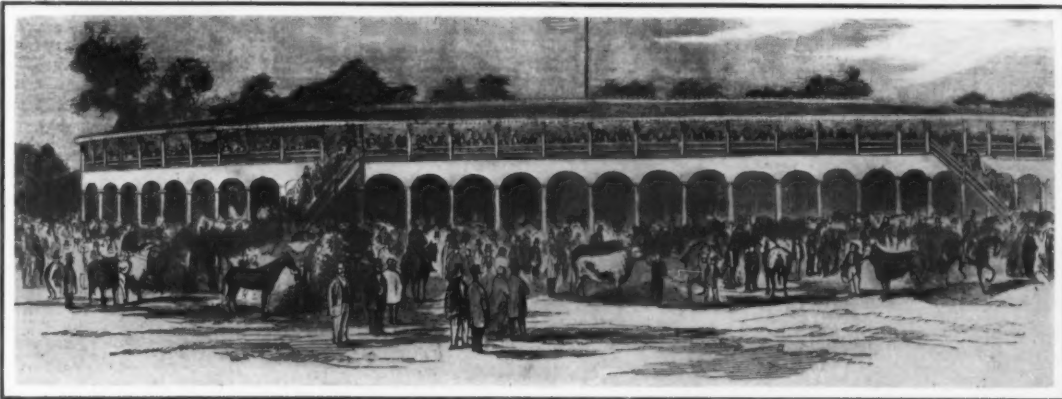
Firste Jab: Sermons may fayle; butte nothing arouseth conscience like ye Headache & ye Dark Brown Taste which cometh in ye Morning.

Second Wizzle: Thou mayst pitie others—but never knowest thou Real Pitie until ye time cometh when thou pitiest thyself.

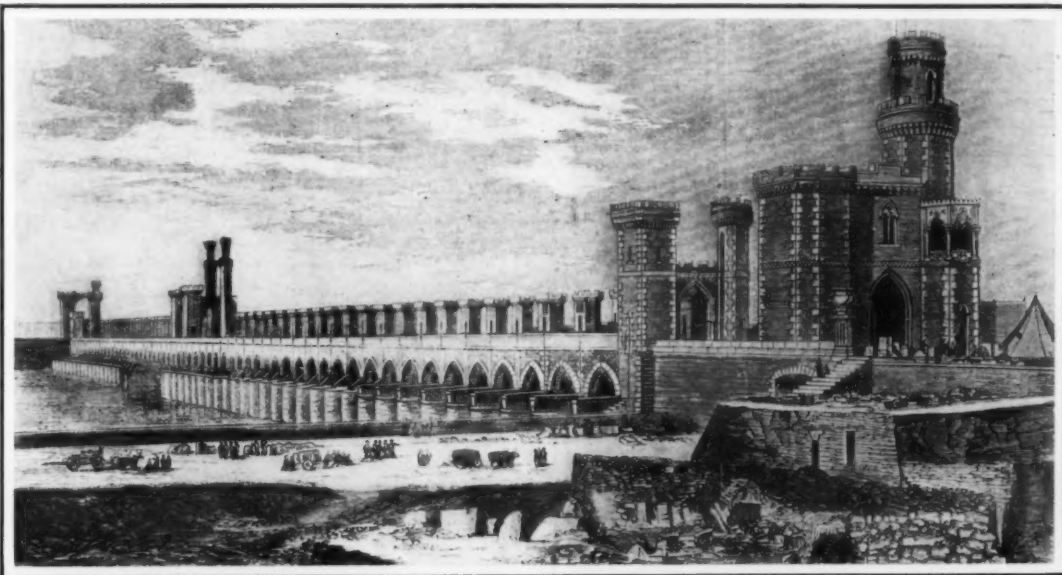
Third Groan: A hard attack of Appendicitis will induce repentance ten times ere ye keen jabbe of Conscience may do it once.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



FARM-IMPLEMENT EXHIBITION HALL OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, September 19th, 1857, and copyrighted.



DAM ACROSS THE ROSETTA BRANCH OF THE NILE, BUILT BY MEHEMET ALI.  
Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, September 19th, 1857, and copyrighted.

of driving wheels, followed by a moving load of 3,500, 3,300, or 3,000 pounds per foot, according as the span is less than eighty feet, between eighty and one hundred feet, or over one hundred feet. Some of the locomotives in use on the road have greater weight on the drivers than that above given, but the weight of tender and train is never as great as the specified uniform loads, so that the strains on bridges deduced from the specified loads are always somewhat larger than those actually existing in the bridges, except in the case of stringers and floor-beams, where the panels are short.

The New York Central system has more than two thousand bridges along its lines of railroad. Nearly all are iron, and most of them, up to within a few years, were of the riveted lattice type. Under the great increase in weight of rolling stock, which has been progressing steadily, a number of the older structures were found too weak for modern traffic, and all such have been replaced by new ones. As a safety factor a bridge constructed to carry a 130-ton engine or locomotive will take three times the stress it is expected to carry. This is to provide for deterioration, flaws in iron, bad rivets, and increase in weight of rolling stock. In calculating the stress a greater amount is allowed than is actually required. That is to say, for a 245-ton locomotive the unit stress allowed is 13,000 pounds, when the requirements exact not to exceed 11,000 pounds stress. This gives 2,000 pounds stress for greater safety. On the Erie Railroad the consolidated engines had in 1900 108,000 pounds on drivers—15,225 pounds on forward trucks and 75,000 pounds on tender. The uniform load of 3,000 pounds





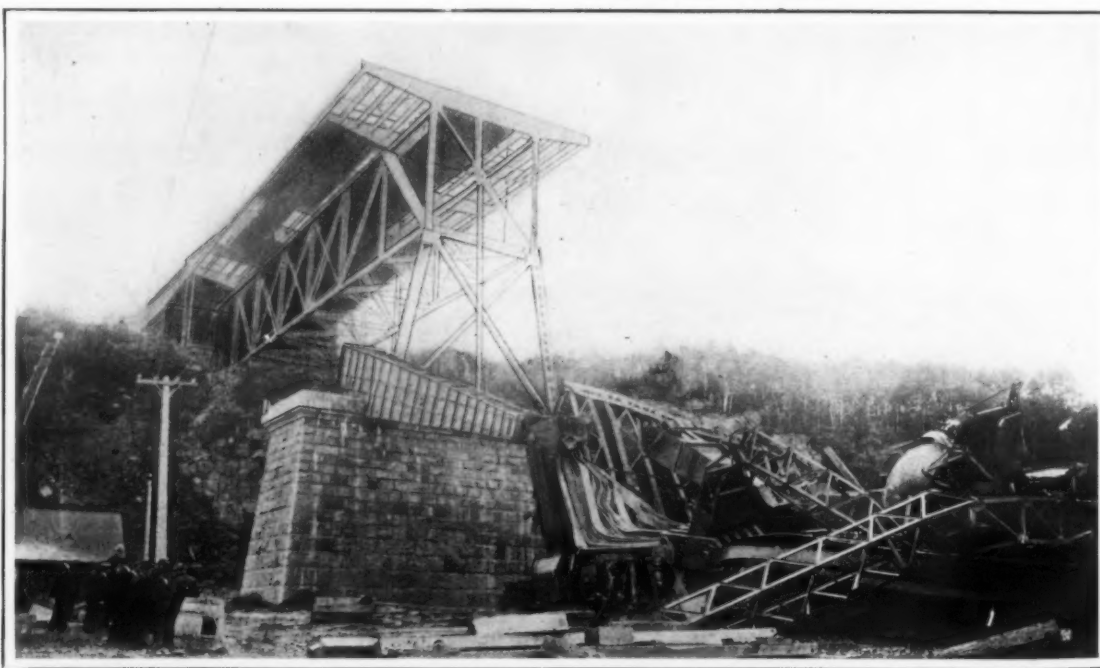
CANTILEVER ARM, ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE, OF THE QUEBEC BRIDGE WHICH RECENTLY COLLAPSED, WITH A LOSS OF NEARLY EIGHTY LIVES.—McNab.



GREAT CANTILEVER BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK—NOW AT ABOUT THE SAME STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION AS WAS THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.—Blauvelt.



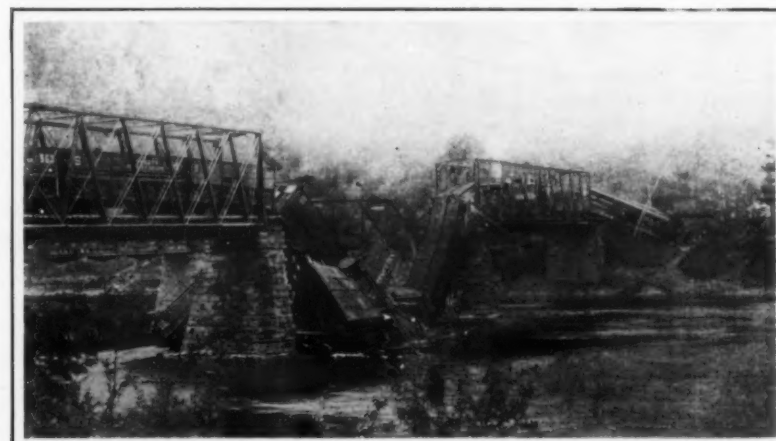
MASS OF WRECKAGE CAUSED BY THE FALL OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER PETEWANA RIVER, NEAR PEMBROKE, ONT.—Brainerd.



RUINS OF THE COLLAPSED QUEBEC BRIDGE, LOOKING TOWARD THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER FROM THE FIRST PIER.—McNab.



PLUNGING OF A TRAIN INTO THE RIVER THROUGH A BRIDGE ON THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD AT DANVILLE, VA., IN 1891.—Brainerd.



HOW A BRIDGE-SPAN ON THE ERIE RAILROAD, AT HANCOCK, N. Y., IN 1888, LET A FREIGHT-TRAIN INTO THE DELAWARE RIVER.—Brainerd



AFTER AN ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD BRIDGE AT ST. GEORGE, ONT., IN THE WINTER OF 1889.—Brainerd.



RESULTS OF THE FAILURE OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE OUACHITA RIVER, NEAR CAMDEN, ARK.—Brainerd.

### BRIDGE ENGINEERING THAT DID NOT PREVENT DISASTER.

UTTER COLLAPSE OF THE GREAT UNCOMPLETED QUEBEC BRIDGE, AND THE BREAKING DOWN OF OTHER STREAM-SPANNING STRUCTURES ON RAILWAYS THROUGH OVER-WEIGHTING. See page 275.





BRIDGE DISASTER ON THE SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY, AT HALLETTSVILLE, TEX., JANUARY 20, 1890.



FREIGHT TRAIN CRASH THROUGH A NEW BRIDGE ON THE MINNESOTA AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, NEAR ELIZABETH, ILL.



GIVING WAY OF A NEWLY-COMPLETED BRIDGE ON THE NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD NEAR PASSAIC, N. J.—FALSE WORK NOT YET REMOVED.



COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE OVER NORTH RIVER AT ST. ROSE, CANADA, ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.



COMPLETE WRECKING OF A BRIDGE ON THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD, AT CHESTER, MASS., IN THE 'NINETIES.



TWO SPANS OF A BRIDGE ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY NEAR NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX., BROKEN DOWN.



ENGINE AND SEVERAL CARS CRASHED THROUGH A BRIDGE ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD NEAR INDEPENDENCE, O., IN 1886.



CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY BRIDGE SHATTERED BY AN OVERWEIGHT OF FREIGHT-CARS.

### RAILROAD BRIDGES THAT COULD NOT STAND THE TEST.

STRUCTURES THAT SEEMED STRONG AND ADEQUATE, BUT WHICH GAVE WAY UNDER TOO HEAVY TRAINS, THE DISASTERS INVOLVING GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY AND LIFE.—*Photographs by W. H. Brainerd. See page 275.*



## Curious Contrasts in Nice, the Gayest of Health Resorts

By Harriet Quimby

NICE FIGURES in the guide-books as a health resort, but one familiar with the earmarks of health resorts in other parts of the world would scarcely believe, from observation, that the gay residents or itinerants in Nice could have an intimate knowledge of anything so disagreeable as ill-health. Nor do they know anything of old age. Everybody in Nice is young, apparently, and everybody is cheerful. The gray-haired matrons and their escorts, whom one could with justification in any other city suspect of being grandparents, assume the attitude of twenty-five, and their faces reflect the enjoyment and content of a care-free and happy-go-lucky environment.

Few, if any, cities in Europe can boast the charm which comes of sharp contrasts as can that Mecca of the fashionable, which appellation undoubtedly belongs to Nice as the Queen of the Mediterranean. As there is a variety of climates within the radius of a few miles which compels the invalid to consult a physician as to which part of the city to locate in, so is there a variety of people and of manner of living. Conservatism rubs shoulders with gamblers, and aristocracy and peasantry are cheek-by-jowl. The many years' invasion of tourists has not seemed to change the character of the natives, who continue to live their quiet lives in their own way, and the strangers with their fine clothes and their money appear to be of little interest except when they are parting with some of their money in trade.

The tourist who wishes a cottage with genuine country life for the summer has only to seek the olive woods in the mountains a mile or two from the city. Should he prefer the quaint and artistic, there is the old portion of Nice, where there are narrow streets with queer little shops displaying quantities of coral, dainty Genoese filigree, and ornaments made from Neapolitan lava. There are high-arched windows of Louis the Sixteenth architecture and rainbow-colored tiled roofs. Men are there wearing blue jumpers and peaked hats, and women in short petticoats, all as primitive as are the residents in the tiniest inland villages where tourists are unknown. Those who love balls, evening parties, and like gayeties in all the graceful ease of continental society mingled with the most orthodox English conventionalism, can also have their taste pretty well satisfied in this gayest resort for invalids. From a medical standpoint the season in Nice begins in October and lasts until May, but the great majority visit the city only for enjoyment, and they arrive in great numbers at the beginning of January for the international steeplechase races, and leave during the closing days of March or the first weeks in April, after the international regatta has taken place.

There is one particularly happy characteristic of Nice which, unfortunately, will not be found repeated in any other resort of equal fame on either side of the Atlantic. This characteristic, which one would least expect to find there, is that, despite the yearly flood of moneyed visitors, there is still a wide choice of accommodations, and it does not require a millionaire's income to cover the expenses of a month or two, not merely as a looker-on, but as a participant in the various pleasures. There are most luxurious hotels which, with the exception of those in Rome, surpass anything in England or on the continent. There are any amount of simple inns, practical villas, and plain lodgings. Clean and comfortable little flats furnished for occupancy rent from \$160 to \$300 for the season lasting from November to May. Villas cost more according to location and size. There are hundreds of boarding-houses where the daily expense ranges from seven to fifteen francs. The ultra-fashionable who season in Nice have, within the last year or two, selected Cimiez, a suburb of the city, for their summer homes. The two large hotels there—the Winter Palace and the Riviera—are the centres of fashionable society and conservatism. But, as it is in Paris, it would be well for the tourist who wishes to rent for the summer, after having selected his flat or villa, to place the entire business of renting in the hands of a responsible agent; for, besides the million or more little tricks known to foreign landlords, the most innocent-looking landlord in Nice has a million additional ready to spring upon the trusting American, who without an agent is often obliged to resort to the law for an amicable settlement without accompanying robbery.

The first thing a visitor to Nice, does in the way of amusement is to take a stroll down any one of the avenues which lead to the Place Massena, which is the terminus for all the street-cars, the principal cabstand of the city, and the general rendezvous of men, women, and children in Nice of every degree of social standing. Situated under the arcades of this square are shops stocked with goods equal in variety, quality, and price to anything in Paris. Particularly fine laces are to be found here at reasonable rates. There are many jewelry stores, and many windows conspicuously display lingerie. Picture postal-cards and guide-books telling how to break the bank at Monte Carlo are everywhere. Entire stores are devoted to postal-cards alone. Significant of the keynote of this gay resort, especially during the season when gamblers from all parts of the world are in evidence, may be noted that almost every stationery store displays signs announcing that private post-boxes are for rent, and no doubt these are in great demand, for in this incessantly festive resort there are many aliases.

On the Place Massena are located the majority of the prominent cafés, and here also is the Casino Mu-

nicipal with its winter garden, *salons des fêtes*, reading- and gambling-room. There is quite as much gambling in Nice as in Monte Carlo, for each of the fashionable clubs has its gaming-room, and both the men and women indulge in the fascinating pastime. Many of the cafés on the Place Massena are gay with bands of music during the afternoon and evening, and several of them have singing and variety performances to amuse the diners within doors while those occupying tables on the sidewalk in front are content with watching the passing show and listening to the music. Nowhere in the world does "passing show" apply to promenaders more aptly than it does in Nice. The extremes in fashion may be affected here without attracting undue attention.

After one has been a week in Nice it would take something very unusual in the matter of dress to cause a flutter of an eyelid of the looker-on. The tea-rooms are particularly entertaining in this respect, for four-o'clock tea is a great function; but the most richly-diversified field for the study of styles and types is the Promenade des Anglais during the hours from ten to twelve in the morning. The promenaders in the afternoon are uninteresting in comparison, for those worth watching have, by two o'clock, repaired to the concerts in the Casino, the gaming-rooms, or to Monte Carlo, that great magnet for the visitors to Nice.

The Promenade des Anglais is so named because, during the winters of 1822 to 1824, the English colony had a part of it laid out with a view of providing work for the natives. It is planted with palm-trees bordering the edge, and across the wide driving boulevard running parallel there is a line of fashionable hotels. An hour's occupancy of one of the numerous *settees* placed at intervals along the promenade is an education in types of humanity. The sun is extremely bright, and the glare on the light-gray cement walk blinds the eyes; so, the first thing to do, if one is regardless of appearances, is to purchase blue glasses from one of the hundred or so vendors and to gaze through them at the passing throng.

Many of the *cocottes* of Paris spend their winters in Nice and Monte Carlo, and these are to be seen promenading, dressed in the height of fashion, for the modistes of Paris furnish gowns of advance styles to the handsome French women, who carry them well enough to attract attention to the particular color and design, and thereby inaugurate a fashion which proves profitable to the modistes. Parasols of every known shade, and many of them covered with priceless lace, bob along like corks on a wave. Some of the parasols this year were fitted with shepherd's-crook handles, and were used as staffs by the fair owners. Apparently every woman and girl in Nice either buys, begs, or borrows a dog of some kind for no other purpose than to put a big bow on his neck and to show him off on the promenade, where he tows the owner along like a disabled yacht. Grandemère and grandpère catch the infection of dress and frivolity, and they come tripping along as gayly bedecked and as irresponsible looking as any of the younger set.

Every new fashion in men's clothes is tried out first in Nice. Any number of green suits were seen there this year, and they did not appear out of place in the picture. A costume worn by a pretty blonde woman consisted of a mauve gown of fluffy material, hat, parasol, and gloves of mauve, and shoes of the same color made from undressed kid and reaching well up and fitting closely to well-matched silk stockings. Around the left ankle was a gold bracelet. The promenaders are not all French and English. Many, and some of the gayest, are American, although they seem to have lost their identity, and might easily pass for natives of any country, so readily do they fall into the mannerisms of the others. There are no babies on this promenade, and, in fact, there are none in Nice except with the native French. A fashionable baby in either Nice or Monte Carlo would be a novelty.

At one side of the huge Casino, which sits on the end of the pier jutting out from the Promenade des Anglais, runs a tiny fresh-water stream into the sea, and along this stream a vivacious lot of washerwomen are constantly at work doing the family laundry and keeping a watchful eye on three or four little children at the same time. Their voices in lively gossip float up to the passing pleasure-seekers. All over the white sand are aprons and waists and pillow-cases and sheets, to say nothing of the infants' wear of every description, drying in the sun. It would be interesting to know the exact thoughts of the laundry women as they look up to see the fashionable promenaders who stop a moment and lean over the railing to watch the workers below. The music from the Casino cheers the laundresses as they slave away, rubbing their clothes in the cold water. All over Nice one will see these washerwomen carrying their clothes to the river to wash them.

By one o'clock the promenade becomes uninteresting, and the stranger who wishes to know Nice would find it wise to visit the market, which is only a step from the Place Massena and also within five minutes of the Promenade des Anglais. Early morning is the best time to visit the market, but it is still lively at the middle of the day, and at all times it is well worth a visit. There is almost nothing in the way of foods which cannot be found in this market. Butter from Milan, paste from Genoa, game and fish from Corsica, and fruit and vegetables and flowers from the rich environs of Nice itself are on sale. Rows of stalls

are filled with piles of cheeses of various sizes and colors. Heaps of pomegranates, tubs of olives, ripe and green, and tubs of pickles are at every door. There are tables filled with hams and solid-looking pies. Waiting to be made into a ragout with tomato sauce are snails of various sizes and various stages of activity, in their boxes of wood stoutly protected with wire net. Jars of capers, prepared with tomato and covered with delicious oil of purest olive, are set forth in tempting array, and one cannot but wish that the poorer classes in other countries could obtain such relishes as cheaply and in as small quantities as they do in France. One may purchase a couple of centimes' worth of almost anything in the French markets.

Attention is attracted to an old lady cooking French pancakes, and very quaint does she look in her simple short-skirted costume as she bends over a *brasier* so antique in appearance that one suspects that it might have been dug out of Pompeii and smuggled into the market at Nice. These pancakes are very hot and crisp, and the old lady is kept more than busy in supplying the demand from the tourists who happen to stray through to view the living-picture gallery of market women. In front of some of the shops are spinning-wheels, and when there are no purchasers the thrifty shopwomen spin away to fill in time. There are no idlers among the French women of this class. While jogging along on muleback with a load of vegetables or fruit tied on behind, the industrious little women bring out their knitting and work diligently until the market is reached. On a street-car the writer saw a woman busily stringing beans which she had just purchased in the market and was taking home for the evening meal.

In the markets during Lent are tubs of a rich curd called *brousse*. It is a sort of thin cheese flavored with orange-flower water. Charming little baskets of wicker filled with oranges and capped by orange flowers are piled high, ready for tourists, who eat the fruit and keep the baskets as souvenirs. In no other market are there such pretty steamer baskets ready for the excursionists. Down the centre aisle of the market square are tables given over to the flower vendors, and here great bunches of lilacs, of violets, and of feathery acacia are to be had for a few cents. There are some very pretty French girls in the flower booths of the market, and a great variety of costumes. One coquettish-looking miss has yards of velvet ribbon wound around her head with ends hanging down in the back. Her dress is cut low, and around her neck is a velvet band, and from it a pendent cross. Another wears a dainty cap with flaps out on either side, giving a quaint Quaker effect to the pretty but saucy face. One cannot get away from the contrasts in Nice, for as one leaves the market and crosses toward the Place Massena, there, in the collection of Paris gowns gathered about the ice saloons and tea-rooms, stands a woman looking into the windows. Upon her head she carries a basket of laundry and in one hand she holds out a white petticoat very much beruffled and starched, which she is loath to fold for fear of wrinkling.

Nice's most brilliant period is the carnival time. The prices in the hotels during this time go up to fabulous figures, and cabs have no fixed charges, but their owners, like those of the hotels, get all that the visitor can possibly pay. The carnival in Nice is somewhat different from the carnival anywhere else, although in many ways it is less interesting than that held every year in New Orleans. The crowd is a wildly-excited one, the floats are grotesque, and the spirit of recklessness and gayety fills the air. It is undoubtedly a sight which one should witness once. During the carnival there are promenade balls at the Casino Municipal, charity *fêtes*, masked processions, battles of flowers and battles of confetti. Everywhere one catches glimpses of masked faces in carriages on their way to private entertainments, for there is great social activity during carnival time, and even on the cars are groups of costumed and masked pleasers on their way to one of the carnival *fêtes*.

There are many drives in and around Nice, but the one through the olive groves and up into the mountains attracts the nature-lovers most. For miles surrounding Nice are vast plantations of olive-trees, and the finest olive oil which comes to this country is made in its crude state in Nice. The largest exporters of olive oil from France, Barton & Guestier, procure their oil in Nice, and take it in large hogsheads to Bordeaux, where it is refined and bottled for exporting. It is interesting to know that the finest olive oil is sent to this country, but that in Russia the second grade is preferred, because of its stronger flavor. Here and there on the stony soil are primitive plows at work, and the jetty-haired and luminous-eyed natives lend interest to the old-fashioned picture. At intervals along the drive are fragments of old Roman ruins, surrounded by juniper bushes, thickets of arbutus, and bunches of purple heather. Orange and lemon groves are scattered along the various drives, and occasionally there is a violet farm, or a farm given to the cultivation of lilacs. Taking a different route back to Nice, charming glimpses of scenery reveal themselves at every turn, until at last the sea, the Casino, and the promenade again come into view.

Harriet Quimby





"THE CHANTICLEER"—ONE OF THE MOST GROTESQUE FLOATS IN THE CARNIVAL PROCESSION.



PECULIAR FLOAT IN THE CARNIVAL PARADE EMPLOYED AS AN ADVERTISING DEVICE.



WORKMEN FROM THE VINEYARDS OF BARTON AND GUESTIER, WINE AND OLIVE EXPORTERS, AT THEIR NOON-DAY REFEAST.



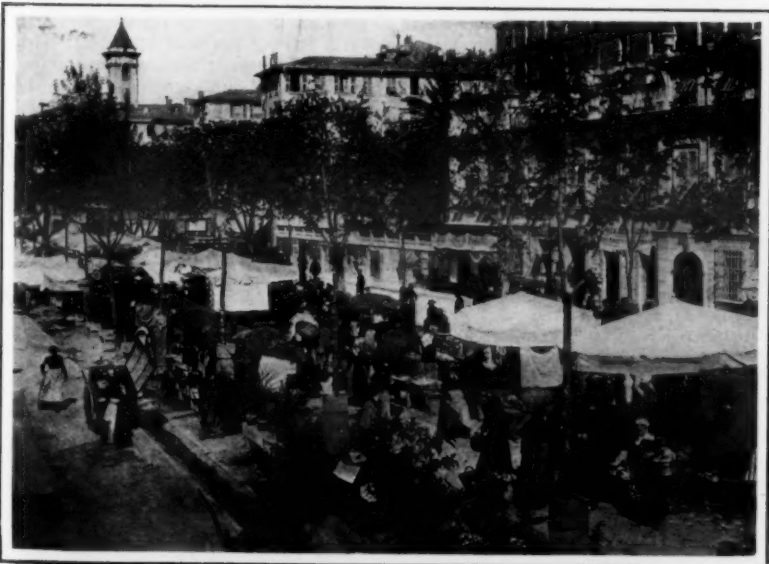
A SHARP CONTRAST—PEASANT WOMEN WASHING CLOTHES IN A STREAM IN THE VERY HAUNT OF WEALTH AND FASHION.



VIEW FROM THE WINTER PALACE AT CIMIEZ, NICE'S MOST FASHIONABLE SUBURB, A RENDEZVOUS FOR THE ENGLISH EXCLUSIVE SET.



FAMOUS MID-LENTEN CARNIVAL, SHOWING NICE AT THE HEIGHT OF THE SEASON.



BUSY FLOWER AND GENERAL MARKET, ONE OF THE BEST IN EUROPE, ONLY A TWO-MINUTE WALK FROM THE FASHIONABLE PROMENADE.



THE FASHIONABLE PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS, WHICH IS THROGGED FROM EIGHT A.M. UNTIL TWELVE, BUT PRACTICALLY DESERTED IN THE AFTERNOON—NOTED CASINO AT END OF PIER.

## DOINGS AND SCENES AT THE GAYEST OF EUROPEAN RESORTS.

PICTURESQUE FEATURES OF NICE, WHERE THE RICH AND THE EXCLUSIVE SEEK HEALTH AND PLEASURE—ITS FAR-FAMED CARNIVAL, ITS FASHIONABLE PROMENADE, ITS FINE MARKET, AND THE PRIMITIVE LAUNDRY OF ITS PEASANTS.

Photographs by Harriet Quimby. See opposite page.



# Horrors of the Southern Peonage System

## A CHANCE FOR THE BIG STICK

MANY persons appear to think that the only great problems confronting this country are how to deal with the railroads and the industrial corporations. The importance and difficulty of these problems are not to be minimized, but this should not blind us to the existence of other conditions that need correction, of other wrongs that cry to be righted. While the people of the Southern States are engaged in baiting the railroads that have contributed more than any other single factor to their prosperity they are tolerating, and many of them engaging in, an outrage against humanity beside which the acts of the greediest railroad corporation on record would appear deeds of mercy. In order to appreciate the horrors of this crime against civilization, the Southern peonage system, it is well to view them as they are presented to English critics of our own institutions, in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*. "In the chain-gangs and convict-lease camps of the South to-day," says Mary Church Terrell, in that publication, "are thousands of colored people—men, women, and children—who are enduring a bondage in some respects more cruel and more crushing than that from which their parents were emancipated forty years ago."

The chain-gang and the convict-lease systems, as now operated in the South, violate the law against peonage, the constitutionality of which has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Yet people are forced into servitude by being sentenced to the chain-gang—people "who are not even charged with crime, but are accused of some petty offense, such as walking on the grass, expectorating upon the sidewalk, going to sleep in a depot, loitering on the streets, or other similar misdemeanors which could not by any stretch of the imagination be called a crime." And this in spite of the fact that, according to Judge Emory Speer, of Savannah, Ga., Congress has power to punish those—not only the cruel lessees, but the judges who impose the sentences—who thus violate the Thirteenth Amendment and the law against peonage. "In spite, however," says the writer, "of the overwhelming weight of evidence showing that atrocities are daily being perpetrated upon American citizens in almost every State of the South, with the connivance of those who administer the law, which are as shocking and unprintable as those endured by the Russian Jew, in spite of the power which the Supreme Court asserts is possessed by Congress, but feeble efforts are being put forth to suppress the chain-gangs and the convict-lease camps of the South."

It is said that the convict-lease system was adopted by the Southern States soon after the war, because the jails were inadequate and there was no money with which to build larger ones. So it came to be the usage for those persons who needed laborers for farms, saw-mills, brick-yards, turpentine distilleries, coal or phosphate mines, or who had large contracts of various sorts, to lease misdemeanants from the county or State, which sold (and still sells) them to the highest bidder, and practically gives the lessee the power of life and death over them. While it was to the interest of the old-time slaveholder to look after the physical well-being of his human chattels, it is cheaper for the lessee of convicts to work them to death and to renew his supply as he uses them up. This serves to explain the horrible conditions which are reported to exist in the convict camps. Here is a summary of the charges made against the camps of Georgia by Colonel Byrd, who was appointed special commissioner to investigate the convict-lease system of that State:

1. Robbing convicts of their time allowances for good behavior. According to Colonel Byrd, there were not five camps in the State that had complied with the law requiring them to keep a book in which the good or bad conduct of each convict shall be entered daily. In the event of good conduct the law provides that a prisoner's term of confinement shall be shortened four days during each month of service. In fifteen out of twenty-four private camps the contractors did not give the convicts a single day off for good service, nor did they even make pretense of doing so.
2. Forcing convicts to work from fourteen to twenty hours a day.
3. Providing them no clothes, no shoes, no beds, no heat in winter, and no ventilation whatever in single rooms in summer in which sixty convicts slept in chains.
4. Giving them rotten food.
5. Allowing them to die, when sick, for lack of medical attention.
6. Outraging the women. Provision was seldom made for the separation of the sexes, either during work by day or sleep by night.
7. Beating to death old men too feeble to work.
8. Killing young men for the mere sake of killing.
9. Suborning jurors and county officers, whose sworn duty it is to avenge the wrongdoing of guards.

Efforts made to correct these abuses, both in Georgia and other Southern States, have been frustrated by men high in authority, who belong to the State Legislatures and make fortunes out of the exploitation of these wretched prisoners. Says the writer:

Colonel Byrd called attention to the fact that the whole political machinery of the State and county stood in with the lessees, because the first money earned by the poor victims paid the cost of trial and conviction. Not a dollar of the rental for the convicts reached the county treasury, he declared, till sheriff, deputy sheriff, county solicitor, bailiffs, court clerks, justice of the peace, constables, and other officials who aided to put the convict in the chain-gang were paid their fees in full. "It is not to be supposed," said Colonel Byrd, "that these people would be in favor of destroying a system profitable to themselves." The following incident throws some light on this point: A colored man was convicted of larceny and sentenced to twelve months on the chain-gang. The county solicitor personally took charge of him, carried him to a private camp, where the con-

tractor gave him \$100 in cash for this prisoner. A few months later it was discovered that the man was innocent of the crime. Both the judge and the jury before whom he was convicted signed a petition to the Governor praying for the prisoner's release. The county solicitor refused to sign it, however, because he had received his \$100 in advance and distributed it among the other court officials and did not want to pay it back.

There are in Georgia at the present time 1,500 men who were sold to the highest bidder the 1st of April, 1904, for a period of five years. The Durham Coal and Coke Company leased 150 convicts, paying for them from \$228 to \$252 apiece per annum. The Flower Brothers Lumber Company leased 100 and paid \$240 apiece for them for a year. Hamby & Toomer leased 500, paying \$221 a head. The Lookout Mountain Coal and Coke Company took 100 at \$223.75 a head. The Chattahoochee Brick Company secured 175 men at \$223.75 apiece per annum. E. J. McRee took 100 men and paid \$220.75 for each. In its report the prison commission points with great pride to the fact that for five years, from the 1st of April, 1904, to the 1st of April, 1909, this batch of prisoners alone will pour annually into the State coffers the gross sum of \$340,000, with a net of \$225,000, which will be distributed proportionately among the various counties for school purposes. Under the convict-lease system of Alabama the State Board of Convicts formerly had no control whatever over the county convicts, and if they were leased to an inhuman man there was absolutely nothing to prevent him from doing with them what he wished. During the trial of cases in Alabama a well-known journalist declared over his signature that when the chief of the State convict inspecting bureau, who had been sent to Tallapoosa County to investigate conditions in the penal



A REMARKABLE ATHLETE.

MATT SAFERA, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A one-legged man who has won championships (especially in tennis) in many parts of the world. He has defeated State and national tennis champions, has broken the world's record for rope climbing, and holds records for muscle expansion.—Louis J. Sedlmann.

camps there, reported that some of the largest land-owners and planters in the State were engaged in the traffic of selling negroes into involuntary servitude, the Governor took no further steps to bring about the conviction of the guilty parties.

Not only negroes, but some whites, have been victims of the peonage system—the latter in larger numbers of late years. It is even said that white girls have been sold by their parents into the worst kind of slavery in the Florida lumber-camps. In some cases convicts who had worked out their fine at the paltry daily wage allowed found themselves recommitted to slavery on new charges trumped up against them. And such instances as this are reported:

Two white men of Seymour, Ind., went to Vance, Miss., not very long ago, to work for a large stove company, as they supposed; but when they reached Vance they were told they must go to the swamp and cut timber. When they demurred, the foreman had them arrested for securing their transportation money "on false pretenses." The squire before whom they were taken fined each of them forty-five dollars and costs. They were then obliged to ride twenty-three miles on horseback to Belen, the county seat, where they were kept three days and given one meal. Then they were taken to Essex, Miss., turned over to the owner of a plantation, placed in a stockade at night and forced to work under an armed guard. They were ordered to work out their fine at fifteen cents a day, such a contract being made by the court officers themselves.

Some convictions of contractors guilty of peonage have been secured, but the number is pitifully small. Yet, says the *Nineteenth Century*: "There is no doubt whatever that every misdemeanor convict in the chain-gangs and convict-lease camps in the South operated by private individuals could appeal to the courts and secure release. Incarceration of misdemeanor convicts in these camps is as much disobedience of the laws as the original offense which led to conviction. There is no doubt that every misdemeanor camp in the Southern States which is controlled by private individuals is a nest of illegality. Every

man employing misdemeanor convicts for private gain is a law-breaker. Every county official who leases or permits to be leased a misdemeanor convict for other than public work transgresses one of the plainest statutes on the law books of some of the States in which the offense is committed, and violates an amendment to the Constitution of the United States besides. There is no lack of law by which to punish the guilty, but they are permitted to perpetrate fearful atrocities upon the unfortunate and helpless, because there are thousands of just and humane people who know little or nothing about the methods pursued in the chain-gangs, the convict-lease system, and the contract-labor system, which are all children of one wicked and hideous mother, peonage."

Experience has shown that the unhappy victims of this modern slavery have no hope of relief except in the powerful aid of the government at Washington. Something has been done in that quarter, it is true; but what a splendid opportunity is still open for the efficient use of the Big Stick!

## The Man in the Auto.

IT DOES not appear that the stringency of the money-market has appreciably decreased the sale of automobiles in New York State during the present season. The number of new cars registered at the office of the secretary of State in August, 1907, exceeded the number so registered in August, 1906, by one hundred and twenty. On September 1st, 1907, the cars registered and in active use numbered 46,974, an increase of 13,747 since September 1st, 1906.

IT IS estimated that automobile tourists have contributed about \$2,000,000 to the wealth of Connecticut during the season of 1907. Four-fifths of this amount is contributed by non-residents, New Yorkers predominating. "Every party," says Percy Maxim, who has collected the statistics, "means at least fifteen dollars a day, conservatively reckoned, outside of the repairs. This means that a cash business of \$15,000 is done daily in Connecticut by the automobile tourists."

THERE are only two bridges in America, it is said, expressly built for automobile traffic. One is at Torrance, N. M., and the second, which has recently been completed, crosses the Piru ford, on the road from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara by way of the Newhall grade. It consists of two tracks across the stream, each wide enough to carry a wheel, with a liberal margin for bad steering. The sides of each track are raised so that a wheel cannot slip off. Of course no horse-drawn vehicles or cattle can cross by this bridge.

DULUTH has enjoyed some newspaper notoriety from the reports of bears promenading its streets, but the exploit of two Duluth men in shooting Bruin from an automobile is an additional feather in the sporting cap of the Zenith City. Edward Filiatrault and Victor Huot were passing in their car along a Minnesota road bordered by blueberry bushes when they saw a big bear lumbering along the road at one hundred and fifty yards distance. Mr. Filiatrault fired without moving from his seat, brought the beast down and, loading him on his car, took him to Duluth. The bear weighed three hundred pounds.

THE SUGGESTION is made that dust tests similar to those which have been made in England be arranged at the Morris Park Motordrome in New York. A. M. Archer, of the Automobile Club of America, believes that the design of a car's running-gear has a great deal to do with the amount of dust which it raises, and that such trials would help designers to make changes which would reduce the dust nuisance to a minimum. He believes that motoring organizations should take the lead in a campaign for the abolition of this drawback to motoring, from the point of view of motorists and the general public alike.

FROM England comes the news that the White steamer has been awarded first prize in the "dust competition" held on the new Brooklands race-track. In this competition the contesting cars were driven at a uniform speed over a 100-foot section of the track which was covered with a layer of finely-powdered limestone. After each car had made its trial the layer of dust was restored to its original condition. In addition to the observations made by a competent corps of judges, all the cars were photographed at precisely the same point in the trial, and the resulting photographs were studied at leisure by the committee. An electrical apparatus was used to "snap" the camera, in order that the photographic data might be absolutely uniform. To insure uniform speed—twenty miles an hour was the specified pace—an endless cord with pieces of cloth attached was run on two pulleys and driven by a constant-speed electric motor. This cord was suspended directly over the course, and the driver took his pace from the moving pieces of cloth. If his pace was too fast or too slow he was sent back for another trial. By these precautions every car had a fair trial, and the results are considered authoritative, confirming officially the general opinion that the White steamer raises less dust than any other car.





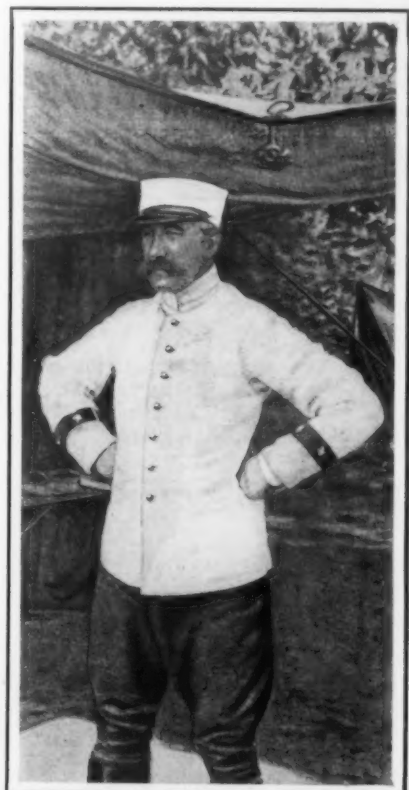
HEAD BODIES OF MEN AND BEASTS IN AN ALLEY AFTER THE PILLAGE AND BOMBARDMENT.—*L'Illustration*.



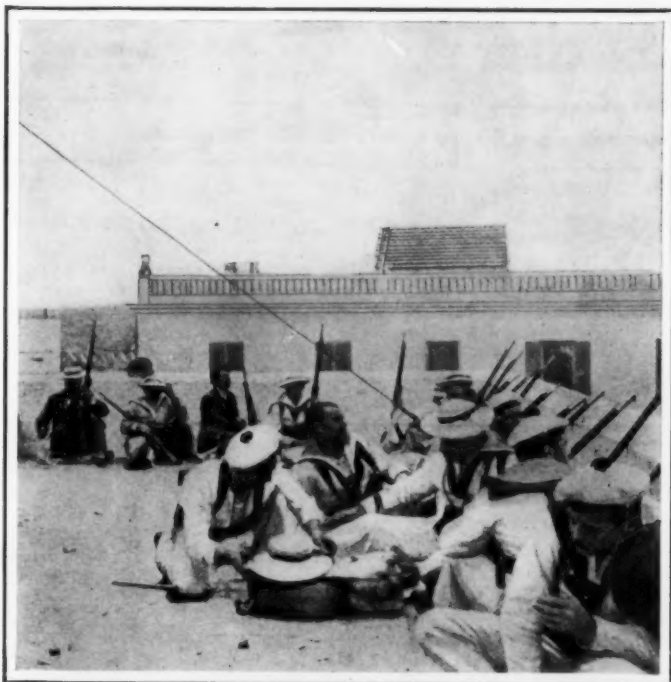
QUARTERS OF A DETACHMENT OF SPAHIS (NATIVE ALGERIANS IN THE FRENCH ARMY) IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.—*Monde Illustré*.



IN THE JEWISH QUARTER—REMOVING THE BODIES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE ARAB RAIDERS.—THE CLOTH OVER THE FACE OF THE MAN BEHIND THE CART IS SOAKED IN DISINFECTANTS.—*L'Illustration*.



GENERAL DRUDE, COMMANDING THE FRENCH AND SPANISH FORCE OF OCCUPATION.—*Monde Illustré*.



ON THE ROOF OF THE FRENCH CONSULATE, AWAITING AN ATTACK BY THE TRIBESMEN.—*L'Illustration*.



SPANISH SOLDIERS, AFTER THE MASSACRE, PATROLLING A STREET IN THE JEWISH QUARTER.—*Monde Illustré*.

### SCENES OF CARNAGE IN CASABLANCA.

WHERE MURDER AND RAPINE BY THE FIERCE ARAB TRIBESMEN WERE FOLLOWED BY BOMBARDMENT BY THE FOREIGN WAR-SHIPS. See page 270.



## JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

MY READERS will recall that for a year past I have constantly warned them of the dangers of a tight money market this year, especially in the crop-moving period now at hand. We could ordinarily meet and overcome this difficulty, as we have done heretofore, by securing temporary accommodations abroad, but this year money is tight at every foreign financial centre, including especially London and Berlin. Unfortunately, at this juncture, with the heavy strain upon our money market, conditions have arisen in the United States that have also placed an extraordinary, unexpected, and unusual strain on our credit. The action of the Federal, and of many State, authorities, in harassing the railways and industrial corporations, and in stirring up popular feeling against them and against men of wealth wherever found, has injured our credit abroad, and bids fair to destroy it at home. We might endure the stringency in money, but it is a great question whether we can endure a strain on our credit at the same time.

Credit sometimes takes the place of cash, and carries a man or an enterprise through an emergent period; but no man and no enterprise ever passed through an emergency without either money or credit. This is the situation, and while the Secretary of the Treasury is earnestly endeavoring to do all that he can to aid the money market, his aid will not be sufficient unless together with it we have an effort by our public authorities to lighten the strain on our credit. To

this work of rehabilitation the President and the Governors of the respective States will have to address themselves if we are to escape widespread depression in business. The duty of every patriotic citizen under such circumstances is so clear that I cannot doubt that it will be promptly performed. If not, the blame must rest upon those who deliberately take the responsibility for it.

The key-note of the situation was sounded by Governor Hughes in his recent Chautauqua address, when he said, amid the plaudits of the crowd, "We can take care of our evils without disturbing our prosperity." No one who has followed the career of President Roosevelt believes that he has anything but the best welfare of the people at heart. For party as well as for personal reasons, this would naturally be the attitude of any President, for no shadow on an administration is darker than that of adversity. Nothing will defeat a political party more effectively than to have a visitation of hard times during an administration for which it is responsible. President Roosevelt understands this perfectly well, and I have no doubt that he will use every effort to prevent a period of hard times from visiting the American people during the remaining eighteen months of his office. He no doubt sincerely believes that he has had a duty to perform in combating evils, whether social, industrial, political, or corporate, and he has gone at all of these evils with fire and fervor.

The crusade to regulate the railways and to punish our great corporations for wrongdoing, not of recent but of remote date, occurred at a period when the financial world was suffering from a scarcity of money, due to the general prosperity. At any other time the effect might not have been so serious. I do not believe that the President will jeopardize national prosperity nor permit it to be jeopardized, and that if he realizes that his actions involve public danger, he will temper them to meet the exigencies of the situation. I believe he will find, as Governor Hughes has said, that evils can be re-

pressed without disturbing the prosperity on which the welfare of 80,000,000 persons depends. For this reason I have felt that whenever stocks and bonds were offered at such panicky figures as some have recently reached, they were inviting to the investors who had money with which to pay for them and who could hold them during a period of depression and wait for the better times which are always sure to come.

"Corn Products Preferred": Am making inquiries.

"S. M. W.," Sayville, L. I.: 1. The address of the company is 320 Fifth Avenue, New York. 2. No; not personally. 3. Sometimes, but I always prefer to act on my own knowledge.

Query, "Buffalo": A very excellent weekly letter is sent out by Alfred Mestres & Co., 52 Broadway, New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in excellent standing. A copy will be sent you if you will ask for it and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"L.," Hawthorne, Ill.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of any company that is heavily capitalized to exploit a new invention which has yet to demonstrate its commercial success. If at any time you desired to realize on your stock you would find it extremely difficult to do so.

"G. W.," Milwaukee: 1. I wish you would address your inquiry directly to the company, and report to me if their answer is unsatisfactory. 2. I believe that the time has come for the shareholders of American Malt to get together and appoint a protective committee. I would be glad to hear from stockholders who are ready to co-operate in such an effort. They should at least demand an opportunity to examine the books.

"J. M. T.," Toledo: A convertible bond is convertible at a specified time in the stock of the company at a specified price. Thus the U. P. convertible 4s were convertible into the common shares of the company at par—that is, every \$1,000 convertible bond could be exchanged for ten shares of the common stock. The holders of the bonds who converted them into stock which subsequently sold as high as 195 made a handsome profit.

"A.," San Francisco: 1. I think well of the S. P. refunding 4s. Under 90 they look attractive. I believe that many bonds of this character will sell at better than par when money gets easier, and that time is sure to come. 2. The drop in copper and the business recession must affect the smelting companies. They are also always open to competition. 3. Kansas City So. preferred, paying 4 per cent., looked cheap around 50, as many insiders were buying it freely, before the decline, at 10 points higher, and were urging their friends to purchase it.

"E.," New York: I doubt if any one at present can define the exact status of the securities of the greatly involved Metropolitan traction system. The 7 per cent. guaranteed dividend on the Metropolitan shares made them very attractive, and it was represented and generally understood that this dividend was more than earned, and that the guarantee was good. I do not blame the holders for not exchanging for new securities at the time of the merger, and it is the general opinion that those who did not exchange ought to be in a better position now than the consenting shareholders. It hardly seems the time to sacrifice the stock, for there is no doubt that it has decided merit and value.

"Corn Products Preferred," Massachusetts: 1.

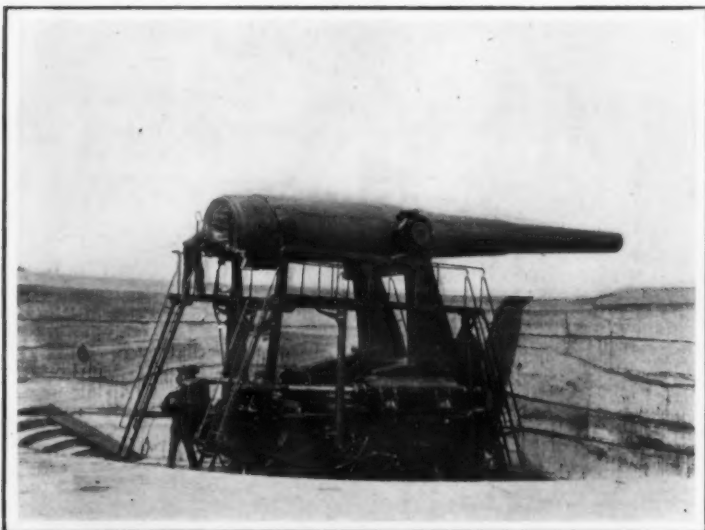
It is untrue that the pure-food laws are cutting down the business of the Corn Products Co. one-half. The company is making glucose of a satisfactory color and quality, and in full accordance with the requirements of the pure-food laws. 2. It is also untrue that their plants in the West are running at one-third of their capacity. On the contrary, they are running full. 3. Work on their new Chicago factory has been delayed while an effort is being made to secure an abundant supply of water of the best quality—a very important consideration. The dividends on the preferred are being earned, I am told, and I feel assured that the management is competent, vigilant, and faithful.

"B.," Collinsville, Conn.: The Kansas City Mexico and Orient Railway is a Stilwell enterprise, and before the recent slump in the stock market his offer of the bonds, with a generous stock bonus, was regarded favorably, and was accepted by quite a number of those who had made money in promoting similar railway enterprises. At present, there is an indisposition to make such speculative investments. The new road is through a new territory, and it anticipated a very profitable income from the remarkable development in copper and other mining properties which has recently been going on. This development has been seriously interrupted by the decline in copper and the scarcity of investment funds. I should hardly advise the purchase of the bonds under the circumstances.

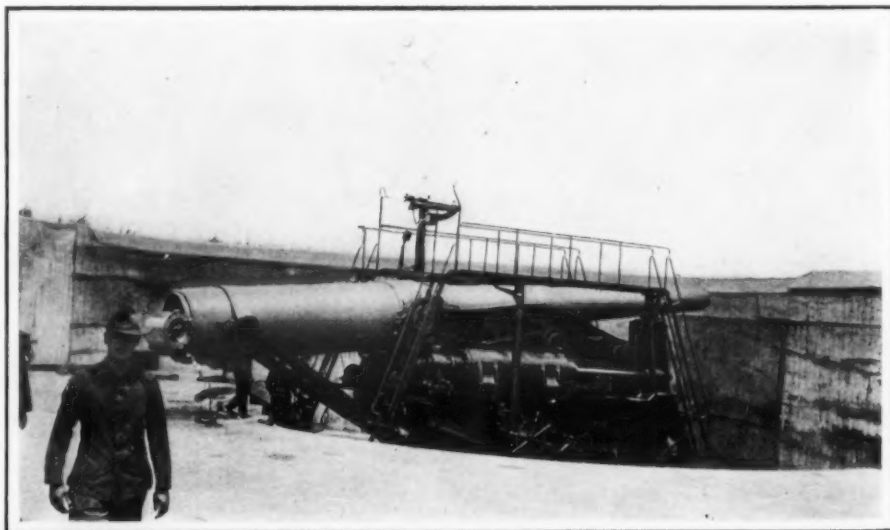
"O.," Scranton: None of the cheap stocks you mention is assessable, but, in case of a reorganization, the shareholders would no doubt be asked to contribute any necessary payments that might be required to make the reorganization plan successful. While the speculative possibility is greater in the low-priced, non-dividend-paying stocks, it is safer at such a time to buy something that pays dividends and thus meets interest charges on the investment. Kansas City Southern preferred, paying 1 per cent. quarterly, and recently selling around 50; American Can preferred, paying 11-4 per cent. quarterly and recently selling around 45; Ontario and Western, paying 2 per cent. per annum, and recently selling around 30, all look like good speculative purchases and all yield some return. Of course these are not gold-edged investments, for dividends may be reduced or cut off in case of severe business depression, but they are better than the non-dividend common stocks like those you mention, and which will hardly be on the dividend list for some time to come, if ever.

"J. H. H.," Washington: 1. The choicest first mortgage railroad bonds, like the West Shore 4s, the Manhattan Consolidated 4s, the Illinois Central 4s, are all still selling around par. One of the cheapest of the safe securities offered the public recently is the city bond issue of New York, paying 4 1/2 per cent. The most profitable investment, if one cares for a temporary matter, is to be found in the short-term notes of some of the leading railroads, which can be bought to yield from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. These include the Lake Shore three-year 5 per cent. notes, due February 1st, 1910. You can obtain lists of these securities from any of the leading bankers or brokers, including Spencer Trask & Co., William Street, New York, J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, Alfred Mestres & Co., 52 Broadway, New York, and Swartwout & Appenzeller, 40-42-44 Pine Street, New York. It might be well to get the suggestions of all these firms, which stand high in financial circles. 2. The security behind the Interborough short-term notes seems to be ample, as they come ahead of all other obligations excepting the bonded indebtedness, and yet the difficulties in which the local traction interests are involved are such that these notes have not been eagerly sought, even on a 7 per cent. basis.

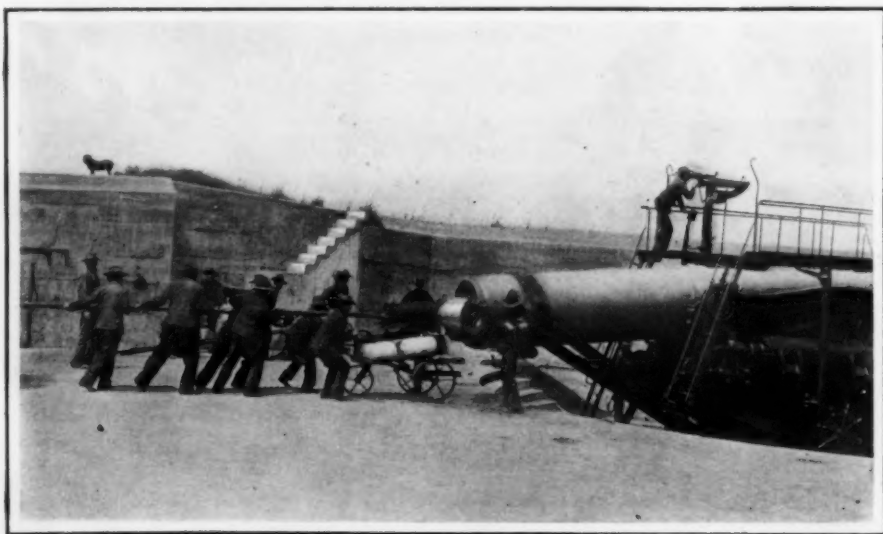
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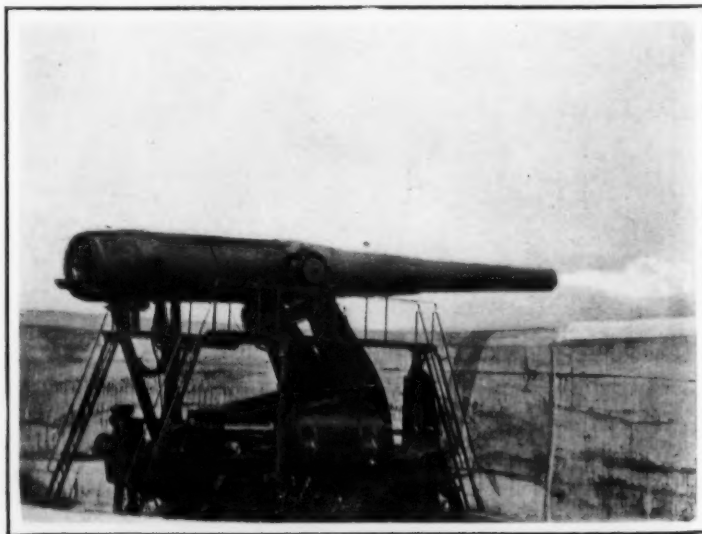
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—W. A. Alexander, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—J. A. Moffitt, Portland, Me.

—J. W. Wilson, Cleveland, O.

—H. N. McGeoch, Baltimore, Md.

—J. E. McCabe, Chicago, Ill.

—J. W. Smither, Nashville, Tenn.

—T. E. Fullerton, Philadelphia, Pa.

—W. P. Corbett, Jacksonville, Fla.

—P. Becker, St. Louis, Mo.

—C. E. McCready, Wichita, Kan.

—J. A. Heilmann, Johnstown, Pa.

—F. C. Mann, Boston, Mass.

—P. Amann, Harrison, N. J.

—D. A. Sutherland, Columbus, Ind.

—E. W. Hurlock, Bridgeport, Conn.

—C. D. Dille, Muncie, Ind.

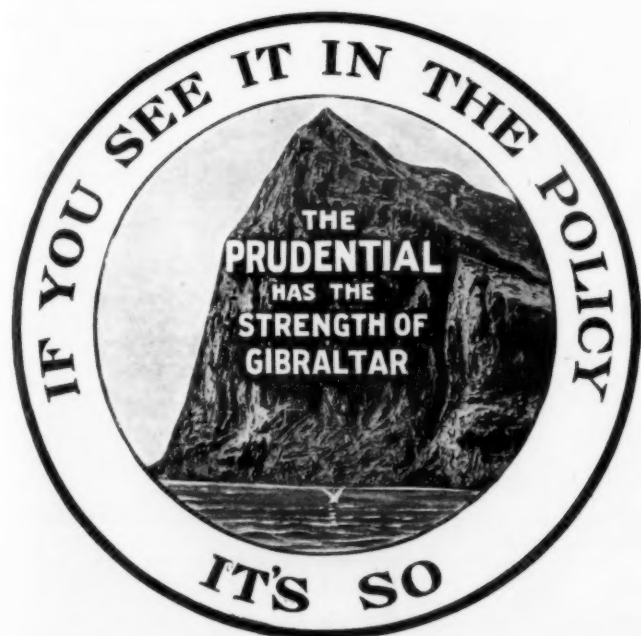
—D. W. Brown, Cincinnati, O.

—J. C. Ludman, Springfield, O.

—W. L. McPheeters, Memphis, Tenn.

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## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, September 2nd, 1907.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices), stating their property by section or ward, block and lot or map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax. Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID.

In case of any doubt in regard to ward, section, block or lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, of certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 27 Chambers street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James E. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

George H. Creed, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

John De Morgan, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will see that they are properly rebated, then draw check for the net amount TO THE ORDER OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, and mail bill and check with an addressed envelope, WITH THE RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located.

Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer.

All bills paid during October must be rebated before payment.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,  
Receiver of Taxes.

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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 283.

"S." Nice, France: Union Pacific 4s and Northern Pacific 4s are selling much lower now than they will with the revival in Wall Street, which is eventually bound to come. They are a higher class of investment than even such preferred stocks as So. Pac. preferred and Manhattan Elevated. From the speculative standpoint, these stocks would yield a better return with promise of a greater advance than the bonds. If you desire speculation as well as investment, the exchange might prove profitable.

"M." Ohio: Allis-Chalmers preferred sold last year as high as 67, and a year ago was around 50, or more than twice the present price. Rumors regarding its financial necessities, which were promptly denied, were harmful to the stock. The management reports that the company is running on a profitable basis, with an abundance of orders for a long time ahead. Under the circumstances, the preferred has looked like an attractive speculation, and has been purchased by many on the recent decline. The annual meeting, without a quorum, was adjourned to September 26th.

NEW YORK, September 12th, 1907.

JASPER.

## Making Money in Mining.

ONE OF the dangers of the copper boom, to which I called attention on several occasions, was the premium it placed on the over-production of copper. The handsome profits made by all the leading producers of the metal, when it sold at twenty cents a pound, led to an enormous extension of the work of developing old mines and prospecting for new ones. As a rule, under such circumstances over-production is inevitable, and as a rule, this always leads to a sharp decline in the price of the commodity whatever may be its nature, for over-production inevitably leads to stagnation. But it must not be forgotten that over-production and stagnation are always followed by a declining output and a shutting down of unproductive properties. Thus the equilibrium of the market is naturally re-established, consumption increases, prices advance, and a wholesome situation is restored. We are passing through such an experience now, and while it lasts copper stocks will suffer more or less from the pressure. This should not scare people into a panicky condition and lead to the sacrifice of their shares at great loss. Those who own their stocks and who can continue to hold them will, when prices advance, be able to escape the heavy loss that a present sale might involve.

The situation also strengthens the opinion heretofore expressed, that it is always well to be a seller rather than a buyer of mining stocks when the market is booming. And that at such a time the best chances of making money are to be found not in the purchases of high-priced shares of developed properties, but in the low-priced shares of those that are making progress toward the payment of dividends. In mining, more than in anything else, the bargain counter is found in the shares of low-priced properties on the eve of their successful development.

"J. C.," Baltimore: I have never seen the property, but have heard good reports from it as a speculation.

"J. F. E.," St. Louis: Anonymous communications not answered. Read note at head of my department.

"B. K.," St. Paul, Minn.: My advice is to take your profit on the shares you have already bought. I doubt if you will be able to get the price you paid. Try it.

"M.," Kalamazoo, Mich.: The only stock on your list quoted on the exchanges is Old Dominion, which has recently been selling around 30, though last year it sold at over 66.

"H.," Logan, N. M.: The parties are not very desirous of giving a full statement of their business, and without it I can hardly express an opinion. As now advised, I would not recommend it.

"R.," Nashville, Tenn.: 1. The Mogollon Camp is one of the most promising in New Mexico. 2. The manner in which official news regarding the Nipissing is kept from the public suggests that insiders propose to keep the market to themselves. They know when to buy and to sell, but the outsider's ventures must be a gamble.

"H. D.," Cape May, N. J.: 1. Statements recently made regarding the concern were not wholly favorable. I would not advise the purchases. 2. Reports regarding the mines promoted by the party to which you refer do not indicate that they have great value. If stockholders could get together and bring an action I doubt if they would recover anything.

"W.," Buffalo: 1. By this time those who followed Lawson's advice and bought Trinity, expecting it to go to par, have probably learned that they hold the stock while he has their good money. Lawson has made several recent efforts to recover his prestige as a leader in stock-market operations, but the public is in no mood to follow him. "A burned child dreads the fire."

"D.," Evansville, Ind.: I agree with your conclusion and would not advise the purchase of the stock. The statement given out by the company are not specific enough to show that the dividends are being earned, and if they are not, there can be no question as to the character of the scheme. If you have inside advices, from those who are connected with the property, and which you know to be reliable, you could act on them with knowledge of the situation. Without such knowledge I would not purchase the stock either for investment or speculation.

"C.," Philadelphia, Pa.: 1. The mines of the Victoria Chief are but a short distance from a station on the Santa Fe Railroad called C. U. T. 2. The shipments of ore were made to El Paso because the smelters at that place are only about one hundred miles from the mines. 3. It would be much more economical for the company to smelt its own ores, and that, I am told, is ultimately the intention of the management. 4. All the details that you ask for are embraced in the illustrated booklets of the company, copies of which will be sent you if you will address Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president Victoria Chief, 100 Broadway, New York.

Continued on page 283.

## A Municipal House-

## cleaning Day.

JUST before New Year's Denver has a wholesale "house-cleaning." This is a mutual public function in which every one joins, in the endeavor to have the city present the most attractive appearance possible. Streets and sidewalks and lawns and parkways and alleys are swept and furnished, while the citizens, from the mayor to the humblest resident, vie with each other in the laudable undertaking. In this work the children have taken a leading part, and have paid special attention to the removal of the hideous monstrosities which, masquerading as advertisements, disfigure fences, walls, and rocks within the city limits. The result is that Denver is singularly free from such objectionable defacements as mar the view in many localities of other cities. Buffalo is another municipality that encourages the good work, and the "Society for Beautifying Buffalo" has within the last few years, with the aid of the city authorities, compelled the demolition of many fences and sign-boards which formerly offended the eye and detracted from the natural beauty of the surroundings. What Denver and Buffalo have done may be accomplished elsewhere.

## Business Chances Abroad.

J. GRAHAM CLARK, a special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, recommends an effort to sell American cotton-seed oil in the far East. The inhabitants of Burma, India, China, and Japan, according to Mr. Clark, prefer it to lard oil for culinary purposes, and in India especially, where the use of lard is absolutely forbidden by the Koran to the 60,000,000 Mohammedans, he thinks there should be a good chance of introducing the American product, which is superior to the Indian.

THE RAPID advance of Mexico in education and business enterprise is shown nowhere more clearly than in the increasing demand for stationery and writing materials of all kinds, according to Consul-General Hanna. This trade is largely with the United States, though France and Germany receive a portion of it. Germany furnishes a considerable quantity of the cheaper grades of paper and pencils, but it is estimated that three-fourths of the letters are written on American paper. Nearly all the pens and all writing inks come from the United States, as do all rubber stamps. Representatives of stationery and office-supply houses cover Mexico, and it is due to this, as well as to the quality of the goods offered, that they are able to hold the trade against cheaper European manufacturers.

IT IS refreshing, in view of the constant criticism of American methods of packing goods for foreign shipment, to learn that the quality of American packing for Chilean markets is greatly im-

proved. While commending the improvement, Alfred A. Winslow, consul at Valparaiso, gives packers some further advice as to bettering their work. "Goods of all kinds," he says, "should be even much better packed than for European shipment. Stronger boxes and crates should be used, and then they should be firmly bound with strap iron. Brittle pine lumber should not be used. The lumber should be strong and tough, so that it cannot be easily broken. Nothing should be allowed to shake about in the box or case. All castings should be well secured and protected. Then care should be taken in marking everything clearly, and all packages should be numbered."



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From my experience I have learned that more people can succeed and earn splendid incomes at this work than think they can. It isn't always a matter of natural talent, for without careful training, and systematic development, talent alone would never make a genius of anyone. More people become successful by proper study, application and perseverance than by any other way.

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D. Eldred Wood, Pres. and Gen. Mgr., THE ACME, School of Drawing, B-567 Acme Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich. Incorporated 1906.



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It is not only the best American champagne, but the best champagne



## National Automatic

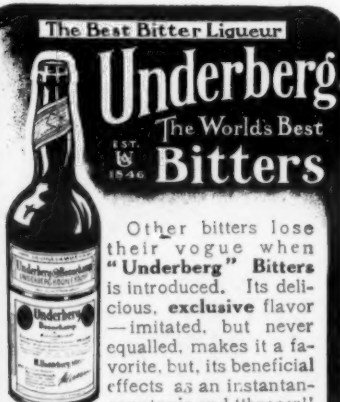
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KET. ITS STEADY GROWTH  
IN POPULARITY THROUGHOUT  
THESE MANY YEARS PROVES  
IT THE PERFECT PRODUCT OF  
THE STILL.



Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.  
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

### Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 284

"P." Springfield, Mass.: I think very little of it.  
"C." Duquesne, Pa.: Nothing is known about it  
either on the curb or the exchanges.

"L. G." Kansas City: I have no sources of per-  
sonal information regarding the three properties to  
which you refer, and no mining engineer's reports  
are available.

"J. M. T." Toledo: 1. You will observe by the  
prospectus you submit that the proposition is not by  
any means a developed mine. It is simply a pros-  
pect, or, in other words, a gamble, and a very long  
shot at that. 2. I see nothing in the Verde River  
Copper Company's proposition that makes it particu-  
larly attractive.

"M." So. Bethlehem, Pa.: 1. I have no other in-  
formation excepting what the company gives, and  
of course its prospectus is entirely favorable. 2. I  
would not regard anything of this character as an  
investment; it is purely speculative. 3. Both the  
low-priced stocks to which you refer are undesir-  
able. 4. I never heard of it and doubt if it has value.

"F." Huntley, Ill.: The company has what ap-  
pears to be an excellent property, but it is pretty  
well capitalized, and has \$600,000 of 6 percent bonds  
authorized ahead of the \$3,000,000 in stock. The  
par value of the Douglas Copper Company is \$5 per  
share. The property is a considerable distance from  
the railroad. An effort to put up the price on the  
curb was strenuously made, but without great suc-  
cess. Unless I had reliable inside advice as to the  
property's condition, I would not be in haste to buy,  
considering the state of the copper market.

"T." B.oklyn: 1. Charles Butters, president of  
the Butters Potosi Consolidated Mines, Incorporated,  
and several other companies, I am told, is a well-  
known engineer and mine operator. He has been  
very successful in the west coast of Mexico and in  
Salvador, Central America, where he is said to be  
operating mines producing about \$3,000,000 in bullion  
annually and employing more than 4,000 men. 2. The  
Potosi mine, owned by the Butters Potosi Consoli-  
dated Mines, Incorporated, is a free-milling gold  
property in Salvador, Central America. Write to  
Beardsley & Co., 115 Broadway, New York, for en-  
gineer's report. 3. The recent agreement among the  
republics of Central America, by which the Presi-  
dents of the United States and Mexico are to act as  
arbitrators in all disputes among Central American  
nations, is significant. This is said to be the most  
important event that has happened in the history of  
Central America. It undoubtedly means the  
opening and development of that part of North  
America on a large scale and the profitable invest-  
ment of much outside capital.

NEW YORK, September 12th, 1907. ROSCOE.

### Mining Notes of Special Interest.

DURING the summer the prospecting  
of other silver regions than Cobalt  
in northern Ontario has been proceeding  
apace. Finds of native silver are re-  
ported from Elk Lake, up the Montreal  
River, which are said to be more evenly  
distributed than the deposits at Cobalt  
and to cover a wider territory. Larder  
Lake expects to have its first stamp-mill  
running in October.

Continued on page 286.

### Increasing the Area of the United States.

THE AREA of the United States will  
be increased by something like forty  
square miles on the completion of the  
new survey of the boundary between  
Alaska and Yukon Territory, which is  
now being made by Thomas Riggs, Jr.,  
and his American assistants, in conjunc-  
tion with a party of Dominion gov-  
ernment engineers. The line originally  
located in 1904, in accordance with ob-  
servations of the moon's position, has  
been found to be about 380 feet too far  
north. The rectification of the error, by  
means of observations of the stars, will  
give the United States a strip of that  
width between 500 and 600 miles long.  
The re-location has thus far been ac-  
complished without any dispute, the  
Americans and Canadians working to-  
gether in friendly fashion. The part of  
the line already surveyed runs through  
almost uninhabited territory, although  
it has been prospected. Next year,  
when more populous districts are  
reached, some Canadian citizens may  
find themselves, by its re-location, under  
the jurisdiction of the United States.  
E. F. Tawney, the son of the Minnesota  
congressman, is a member of the Amer-  
ican surveying party.

Mother's will find Mrs. Winslow's Sooth-  
ing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

### Precisely.

Mrs. Enpec—"I always treat my  
servants like one of the family."

Mrs. Caustic—"Oh, is that the rea-  
son they never stay?"

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES FOR CHILDREN  
are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBITS. 25c. a box.

### A Fellow-feeling.

Professor—"This milk contains 1,234,-  
567 bacilli to the cubic inch."

Layman—"Poor things! they must  
feel like they were in a street-car."

The superiority of the Sohmer Pianos is recognized  
and acknowledged by the highest musical authorities,  
and the demand for them is steadily increasing in all  
parts of the country.

**ORIENT** CLARK'S TENTH  
ANNUAL CRUISE.  
Feb. 6, '08, 70 days,  
by specially chartered S.S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.  
3 TOURS ROUND THE WORLD.  
FRANK C. CLARK, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK



## ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S Malt-Nutrine

IN SPLITS

is served on Pullman and Dining Cars and on  
Ocean and Lake Steamers.

Travel sickness, on land or sea, is immediately  
relieved by its use. Malt-Nutrine is a tonic and  
liquid food easily retained by the weakest stomach.

Prepared by

Anheuser-Busch, St. Louis, Mo.

### The Prudential Changes Its Plan of Doing Business.

THE Prudential Insurance Company of America  
has just announced an important change in its plan  
of doing business, and it is issuing a new life-insur-  
ance policy which, the company states, is unex-  
celled in its attractive features. The Prudential  
will issue policies on a non-participating basis ex-  
clusively hereafter.

Former United States Senator John F. Dryden,  
president of The Prudential, in discussing the sub-  
ject, said:

"During the last two years the insurance busi-  
ness, as transacted in this country, has been sub-  
jected to thorough and searching investigation, and  
has been made the object of considerable legislation  
in the various States.

"The Prudential emerged from the investigation  
with unsullied record and unblemished reputation,  
and has continued on the successful career which  
has made it a leader among life-insurance compa-  
nies throughout the world.

"The company has watched the trend of events,  
and, after most thoughtful consideration, the direc-  
tors of the Company decided that all ordinary busi-  
ness written on and after August 1st, 1907, be issued  
on the non-participating plan. This will give the  
best life-insurance protection at the lowest cost  
consistent with safety.

"The new Ordinary Non-participating policy of  
The Prudential eliminates all question as to divi-  
dends; nothing is estimated. The policy contract is  
one of absolute certainty, and its payment is guar-  
anteed by the great resources of the Company.

"The public are to-day looking for life insurance  
at lowest cost and for a policy in which the divi-  
dends are anticipated, and The Prudential is issuing  
a policy which meets this demand. The new policy  
has been put in such plain English that it can be  
understood by any one, and every rate, value, and  
feature is absolutely guaranteed. The policy, fur-  
thermore, is sold at a reduced rate, which will make  
it popular.

"An entirely new feature, which we believe will  
commend itself, is that the loan value of the policy  
may be used automatically to keep the insurance in  
force should the policy-holder be unable to meet the  
payment of premiums, the length of time, of course,  
depending upon the number of years during which  
the premiums have been paid by the insured. When  
the policy-holder is ready to take up the policy  
again, he will not have to pay back premiums, but  
may, if he wishes, have them charged as a loan  
against the policy. This is one of the most marked  
advancements in life insurance.

"One month's grace, without interest, is allowed  
for the payment of premiums. There will be no  
restrictions after the policy is once issued, as to  
where a policy-holder may reside, or where he may  
travel, or what occupation he may follow.

"Should the insured at any time desire to accept  
a paid-up policy, or one on which he will have to pay  
no further premiums, this paid-up policy will con-  
tain one of the newest provisions in life insurance,  
a definite cash value. The new policy also contains  
the entire contract, which means in a broad sense  
that everything in it is absolutely guaranteed. It is  
non-forfeitable after one year's premium has been  
paid, and has liberal cash loan, cash surrender, and  
extended insurance values.

"It is always the aim of The Prudential to deal  
liberally with its policy-holders, and while this Com-  
pany will not issue dividend policies in the future,  
all dividend policies now in force, both on the Or-  
dinary and Industrial plan, will be carried out the  
same as if the Company had continued to issue Par-  
ticipating policies. All Industrial policies issued  
since the beginning of the present year have been  
on the non-participating plan, and there will be no  
change in these policies at the present time.

"The Company will be pleased to send a specimen  
of this new policy to persons who will write to the  
home office, Newark, N. J., stating age and amount  
of money they would like to invest in life insurance  
each year.

"We look upon this new policy of The Prudential  
as one that will become popular because of its un-  
usual and attractive features."

**F**OR EVERYTHING you eat and for everything you  
wear and for everything for the operation and deco-  
ration of your home there is a substitute, a base  
imitation of quality. Therefore, the necessity for watch-  
fulness. Therefore, the value of a magazine that  
is a directory of what is best. Therefore, the supreme impor-  
tance of seeking these standard articles and of refusing imitations.

**N**EVER TRUST a dealer who decries an article on the  
ground that its producers spend so much in advertising that  
they have to charge a high price for it. The advertising  
of any standard article of wide sale does not cost enough  
to add a single penny to its price. The dealer who uses  
this kind of an argument is simply trying to palm off on  
you a substitute in which there is a double profit for himself.

**T**HOUSANDS OF COLUMNS are printed about  
adulteration, misbranding and the like, and many  
persons are alarmed. They forget that it is quite  
possible to eat, to be clothed and to furnish homes with  
absolute safety and serenity. Simply know the trade-marks,  
watch the labels and take no substitutes, and all will be well.

**E**VERY LESLIE'S WEEKLY advertiser is after your  
second order. To obtain it he must make good on  
the first. If he gets your second he captures  
your trade. That means success for him—and satisfaction for  
you. The substitution swindler has to live on what he robs  
you of on his first and generally his only sale to you.



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The Only Genuine  
BEWARE OF  
SUBSTITUTES  
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(Established 1858)  
No. 758 Beaman Building, New York City.

**DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**

### Mining Notes of Special Interest.

Continued from page 285.

Lower copper prices are affecting the Butte district, where several mines have already shut down. It is said that when engines break down in other mines these will also be closed. Labor difficulties enter into the situation, and, what with demands for the maintenance of the present rate of wages and the high prices for all sorts of supplies, some mine owners think it the best policy for some time to leave their ore where it is.

A railroad, to be built by Helena, Boston, and New York capitalists, from Helena to Kalispell, in northwestern Montana, will open a rich mineral area. It is expected that the line will eventually be extended into the Libby district, which has been pronounced by the United States Geological Survey one of the greatest mineralized zones of the country.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

I HAVE not seen a pithier statement of the case against the hysterical assailants of the great life-insurance companies than that contained in the address of T. B. Macaulay, vice-president of the fifth international congress of actuaries, which was held at Toronto recently. "Restrictions," said Mr. Macaulay, "that lessen the amount of assurance carried in a country, merely increase the number of widows who will in years to come be left without protection, and the number of orphans who will have to go through life with defective educations, and otherwise handicapped. The agitation of the last year or two in the United States, and the subsequent legislation, have already resulted in a reduction of probably over \$500,000,000 in the volume of assurance carried in American companies, and that amount will increase from year to year, for, with the fetters which the new laws have put upon the activities of the companies, it will be long before the yearly new business will get back to its old level. Who can measure the amount of suffering which the distribution of \$500,000,000 in years to come would avert? The loss is a national catastrophe, and should be a warning to the evils which may result from unwise legislation."

The opinion of such a man, who has made a life-long study of the subject of life insurance, should outweigh the prejudiced statements of professional trouble-makers and those ill-informed agitators who attack the great business of life insurance because they are sure of the applause of the unthinking.

"P." Cincinnati: 1. It is what is called a "Standard Policy," and is the form required by the insurance laws of New York State. 2. The policy can be made payable at your death, either to your child or to your wife, or to both.

"H." Portland, Me.: 1. There is absolutely no reason why the payment of the loss should not have been promptly made. Many of the strongest and best companies pay within a day or two after the proof of death have been received. 2. The widow should consult a lawyer. Her treatment is most unfair.

"J." Buffalo: 1. You cannot get insurance of any kind in a company of the highest character unless you will submit to a physical examination. There is nothing unpleasant about this and it is a precaution that every company of a reliable character is bound to take. If you have fully recovered from your illness and are sound once more, you will have no difficulty in getting a policy. 2. All of the companies you mention are among the best. 3. About \$75 a year.

"Clerk." Savannah, Ga.: 1. The cost of life insurance is no higher than it has been, and with the increased interest the companies are now receiving on investments they should be able to make a more generous distribution to policy-holders. 2. I do not recommend the assessment association to which you refer. The insurance may look cheap, but there is nothing definite and settled as to the amount of the assessment. It may be increased at any time, and the history of all the fraternal associations has been that as the ages of the members increased the assessments have been put up to the highest limit, so as to drive the old men out.

"Inquirer." Hartford, Conn.: 1. For any man with a settled income, even though it be small, I know of no better substitute for a savings bank than a good life-insurance policy. As your income increases you can begin to set aside some of your surplus in the savings bank, but to make immediate provision for your family in case of your sudden death, you have only to make a small investment in a life-insurance policy. At your age one dollar a week would secure a policy for \$1,500, and this would provide at least temporarily for the needs of your family in an emergency. 2. The cheapest insurance is a straight-life policy. You can very easily secure sample copies of the different forms of policies applicable to your age and circumstances if you will drop a line to "Dept. S, The Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.," and ask for a sample copy of their various forms of policies, at the same time stating your age. This will be sent without charge, and will be interesting whether you select one or not.

*The Hermit*

### Instructive Facts about

#### Our Railroads.

THE fortieth annual number of *Poor's Manual*, now issued, is the most complete volume of the entire series, embracing 2,000 pages of condensed information concerning the railroad, street-railway, and industrial corporations of the United States. In view of the present anti-railroad movement in this country, the introduction to the *Manual* for 1907, containing statistics of the American railway system as a whole for the year ending 1906, is highly instructive. The average receipts per passenger per mile in 1906 was 2.011 cents, as against 2.028 cents in 1905. The average revenue per ton per mile in 1906 was 0.766 cents, as against 0.784 cents in 1905. The average interest rate on railroad bonds during 1906 was 3.99 per cent., as against 3.79 per cent. in 1905; and the average dividend rate on all railroad stock was 3.63 per cent., as against 3.27 per cent. in 1905. These low average rates on capital invested in railroads are highly instructive as bearing on the question of the reasonableness of railroad rates in this country.

The total length of steam railroads completed on December 31st, 1906, was 222,635.18 miles, as against 217,341.02 miles at the close of 1905; an increase of 5,294.16 miles. The actual construction during the year was 5,516.70 miles, but the net increase was smaller owing to mileage abandoned, transferred to side track, or equipped with electricity. The increase in bonded debt during 1906 was \$425,845,877, the total funded debt of the steam railroads of the United States being \$7,851,107,778 at the close of 1906, as against \$7,425,261,901 at the close of 1905. The increase in capital stock was \$364,452,151, total stock at the close of 1906 being \$7,106,408,976, as against \$6,741,956,825 at the close of 1905. The total increase in liabilities of all kinds, including stock, mortgage bonds, real estate and equipment bonds, and floating debt, was \$1,199,615,367.

The total assets of the steam railroads of the United States at the close of 1906 was \$17,534,381,633, an increase of \$1,241,500,810. The surplus of assets over liabilities was \$766,014,237, an increase of \$41,885,443 during 1906.

The gross earnings of railroads reporting traffic statistics, earnings, etc., embracing 220,633.33 miles, amounted to \$2,346,640,286; an increase of \$234,442,516 during 1906, or more than 11 per cent. Net earnings from operation were \$790,187,712, an increase during 1906 of \$104,723,224, or more than 15 per cent. Interesting traffic statistics are given, as follows:

	1906.	1905.
Miles of railway operated.	220,633.33	215,506.92
Revenue train mileage:		
Passenger.....	488,554,209	467,270,447
Freight.....	608,324,539	559,434,683
Mixed.....	27,711,651	26,715,494
Total.....	1,124,590,399	1,053,420,624
Passengers carried.....	815,774,118	745,446,641
Passenger mileage.....	25,842,462,029	23,995,420,668
Tons freight moved.....	1,610,099,825	1,435,321,748
Freight mileage.....	216,600,795,696	187,375,621,537

Have you seen  
**THE TEDDY BEARS**  
in this week's JUDGE?

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AGENTS, OUR NEW GOLD Window Sign Letters beat anything on the market. Bg profits. Agents make \$10.00 to \$20.00 daily. Complete sample outfit 25c. Particulars free. Sullivan Co., 403 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

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VICTOR AUTOMOBILE, 8 H. P., steel or solid rubber tires; will climb heavy grades or pull through deep mud or sand; strongly constructed. Price, \$450. Send for descriptive literature. Victor Automobile Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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KEYSTONE STATE KENNELS. Thoroughbred sporting and pet dogs. Also Pigeons, Poultry, Rabbits, Ferrets, Pheasants and Swine. Send 10 cts. for 30-page illustrated catalogue. KEYSTONE STATE KENNELS, Dept. V, Reading, Pa.

### How To Use These Columns

Minimum space accepted is three lines; maximum is twelve lines—single column only. No display. Rate is 50 cents an agate line (fourteen lines to the column inch). Check or P. O. money order should accompany your announcement. Allow about eight words to the line—most of last line for name and address.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY  
225 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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## LIQUEUR Pères Chartreux

—GREEN AND YELLOW—

This famous cordial, now made at Tarra-gona, Spain, was for centuries distilled by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) at the Monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, France, and known throughout the world as Chartreuse. The above cut represents the bottle and label employed in the putting up of the article since the Monks' expulsion from France, and it is now known as Liqueur Pères Chartreux (the Monks, however, still retain the right to use the old bottle and label as well), distilled by the same order of Monks, who have securely guarded the secret of its manufacture for hundreds of years, and who alone possess a knowledge of the elements of this delicious nectar.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Bâtier & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Sole Agents for United States.

### A Club Cocktail

IS A BOTTLED DELIGHT



THOUSANDS have discarded the idea of making their own cocktails—all will after giving the CLUB COCKTAILS a fair trial. Scientifically blended from the choicest old liquors and mellowed with age make them the perfect cocktails that they are. Seven kinds, most popular of which are Martini (Gin base), Manhattan (Whiskey base).

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Hartford New York London





OLD LADY—"Does this bird use bad language?"  
BIRDSPELLER—"No, mum."  
THE BIRD—"Liar!"—*London Weekly Telegraph.*

# White Rock

"The Champagne of Waters"

## ARTISTS YOU SHOULD KNOW.

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Address Picture Department, Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

## Slot Machines in Demand.

MANUFACTURERS of slot-machines may "learn something to their advantage" by addressing the Bureau of Manufacturers at Washington and referring to "Inquiry No. 1316." An American consul in South Africa writes that a firm of hardware merchants wish to become the agents for weighing and other coin automatic devices, with a view to obtaining control of the rights to sell American machines in their territory.

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Best  
Natural  
Aperient Water

For Habitual and Obstinate Constipation

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All Spencerian Pens are good writers. Stub, circular pointed, engraving, drawing, or any other of the dozens of styles of Spencerian Pens—there's no blot and splatter to spoil your work. All easy, velvety writers.

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have smooth and carefully ground points. Perfect temper, great elasticity. Send 6 cents in stamps for sample card of 12, all different.

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Insist that your barber uses Mennen's Toilet Powder after he shaves you. It is Antiseptic, and will prevent any of the many skin diseases often contracted. A positive relief for Prickly Heat, Chaffing and Sunburn, and all affections of the skin. Removes all odor of perspiration. Get Mennen's—the original. Sold everywhere, or mailed for 25 cents. Sample Free.

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